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The March of the Nations

by Rufus Steele

Balbo's Planes Prove Italy

Post Robot Helps Span Ocean

Gliders, Too, Grow Ambitious

Runners Set New Mile Time

Europe Notes Various Gains

America Sees Men Go to Work

AVIATION lays new roads and new records across the world sky. With Chicago's exposition pressing honors upon Gen. Italo Balbo and the 96 fliers he led in 24 great military planes from Rome, new significance is seen in this wholesale conquest of the north Atlantic by air. Premier Mussolini has used this spectacular and daring means to change America's thought about Italy, just as he had previously changed Italy's thought about itself. Italy, home of music and art, looms suddenly as a modern nation with courageous initiative and achievements in physical science. The Italians will visit several cities and trail their armada home across the already conquered south Atlantic—But they will leave behind a stronger, surer Italy in the thoughts and affections of America.

* * *

¶ Wiley Post's world flight establishes the gyro stabilizer as a permanent factor in long-distance air undertakings. Post breaks even the Lindbergh record by flying the 3975 miles from New York to Berlin in 24¾ hours with, as he says, the robot pilot doing most of the work. The second hop sweeps him to Moscow ahead of his former schedule. What was once the most delicate operation a sensitive aviator could perform becomes, with a developed gyro, an automatic matter. The times show man suffering from his machines—But what doesn't he make those machines do for him!

* * *

¶ Lithuania sees two homesick sons who attempt to fly to it from New York crash fatally in near-by Pomerania. Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, who served under Pershing with the American forces, plan a surprise flight to the land of their birth, which the war changed into a republic. Avoiding tolls on permits transatlantic fliers require, the two experienced aviators, who had long been grooming their plane in secrecy, hop into the sky, cross the ocean and, barely missing their goal, go to pieces when landing in a forest, apparently mistaking it for a meadow—And the little republic will proudly preserve the names of its sons who almost won.

* * *

¶ Minus any motor, Richard C. du Pont takes up his father, A. Felix du Pont, the manufacturer, and both escape injury when their glider crashes in a shifting wind. Young du Pont, undaunted, seizes another glider at the Elmira meet and rides aloft on the next current of air. He is one of the competitors for the $3000 prize offered by his father for the first non-stop glider flight from Elmira to New York City, 166 miles. While some fliers girdle the globe with Wasp engines others see triumph as real in circling a state by finding and harnessing the invisible breeze—The measure of any man is the assurance with which he locates his triumph and goes after it.

* * *

¶ Jack Lovelock of Oxford wins over Bill Bonthron of Princeton in the fastest track mile ever run, but both break all previous records. In this sixth track meet of the Cambridge-Oxford and Princeton-Cornell teams at Princeton Bonthron does his mile in 4 minutes 8.7 seconds, Lovelock in the almost incredible time of 4 minutes 7.6 seconds. The crowd rises and pays echoing tribute to sprinters of a new order. Lovelock, who comes from New Zealand, and Bonthron are perfect athletes, but more, they feel the mental lift of their times. All records fall nowadays, in the air, in the water, on the cindered ground—Braver thinking is letting men slip the leash.

* * *

¶ In many nations the news writes itself in cheerful colors. The W. E. C. sees a sugar agreement take definite form and its closing days turn up new evidences of accomplishment. Britain backs off from Walter Runciman's "no more public works" statement; Britain may merely ease down. Chancellor Hitler tells Leipsig the revolution is over in Germany, the long spiritual evolution well under way. France and Italy, drawn together by the Four-Power pact, agree on vital questions in the Balkans. British India and Gandhi India show signs of getting together—A lot of good things need only a little more impulsion to bring them to pass.

* * *

¶ The United States sees 1,000,000 workers in overalls or white collars again answer factory whistles, many at shorter hours and higher wages. The textile industry puts 700,000 back in the old jobs. In the steel and iron mills around Pittsburgh the workers return to a voluntary pay increase of 15 per cent. Silk, rayon and cotton thread go under the cotton textile code. About 1,500,000 workers have benefited by the Recovery Act. Stores set their wares in order—Purchasing power among the workers swells toward vitalizing proportions.

Women From 33 Countries Begin World Program Work

International Congress Is Opened at Chicago by National Council

By MARJORIE SHULER

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Presiding

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MISS LENA M. PHILLIPS

CHICAGO, July 17—A program to guide the work of the women of the world is what its sponsors hope will come out of the international congress which opened here last night.

Arranged by the National Council of Women and presided over by the council president, Miss Lena M. Phillips of New York, the congress has enlisted international attention and has brought together women from 33 countries.

Can women plan for a civilized world? is the question which the meeting is designed to answer. Miss Phillips told what she hopes they will plan in an interview today for The Christian Science Monitor.

"I am a militant," Miss Phillips said. "I hope that women have come to a time when they will not be so complacent about passing resolutions and will put a little punch into work instead of words. I cannot tell what program may be evolved from this week, but I firmly believe that we must begin by electing women to office. If the women who attend this convention should go home and elect a woman to office in every one of their communities, to the school board, to the city council, or to the legislature, then we would cease to be led around by the nose, politically speaking, and would begin to direct affairs ourselves.

"The next step is for everybody to learn something more than they now know about economic questions. Even our best people hardly know what to do. All of us have got to come to a willingness to take a chance. We must spread around this

(Continued on Page 5, Column [illegible])

Lehman Rebukes Board for Delay On City Economy

Will Call Legislature to Act on Laws Allowing New Tax Levies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—For the second time this year the Legislature will convene in special session to take statutory steps to relieve a financial crisis in New York City's affairs. Gov. Herbert H Lehman, in announcing today that he would convene the lawmakers to give the city power to levy new or additional taxes to provide for unemployment relief, sharply rebuked the Board of Estimate for its failure to put the city's financial house in order, declaring that adequate economies would restore the city's credit and put its affairs on a sound business basis.

In this connection the Governor reminded the board that the question of obtaining funds to finance unemployment relief was but one phase of the city's critical financial situation, with a large aggregate of floating indebtedness maturing within the next few months.

The Governor stressed the necessity for further reduction of the city's budget "to the end that additional savings be made and the credit of the city improved." "He was persuaded," he said, "of the apparent necessity for certain new taxes, and the limited powers of the city to enact laws of this nature," but he would recommend to the Legislature "that instead of levying special state-wide taxes, it grant the City of New York authority to levy additional taxes approved by the Legislature."

The proceeds of such taxation, he emphasized, would be "segregated and earmarked exclusively for home and work relief and be effective only to May 1, 1934, at which time the regular Legislature of 1934 will be in session."

Throughout his message, the Governor stresses the need for a municipal policy of rigid economies, declaring that the continued distribution of more and more and more money by the states to the communities is bound to lead to extravagance and wastefulness.

The adoption of a general statewide tax, as recommended by the New York City authorities, presupposed a similar emergency condition in all communities of the State, the Governor continues. As this was not the case, a general tax would mean that many communities "would receive funds not actually needed for relief work and which would be thrown into the general funds for the general purposes of government and further retard any effort toward intelligent retrenchment in the cost of government."

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Things Present

An experiment soon to be made amply proves that thought refuses to remain earth-bound. Read the editorial "Up Where the Up Begins."

Read "Signs of Rain" on the Children's page, and be an amateur weather prophet.

All who have enjoyed Whittier's poetry will be interested in a new estimate of the Quaker poet, on the Home Forum page.

Betty Bee pays us another of her thrice-a-week visits on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page, the Home Building and Gardening page, and another Number Puzzle.

Post Wings Way From Moscow To Siberian Wastes

Takes Off 13 hrs. 2 mins. Ahead of Old Time—Lithuanians Crash

By the Associated Press

Wiley Post left Moscow for Siberia today 13 hours and 2 minutes ahead of his time two years ago. As Post was pushing on around the world from his last stop in Germany, Stephen Darius and Stanley Girenas, who left New York Saturday on a projected non-stop flight to Lithuania, crashed in Pomerania and were killed.

Post landed at Moscow at 6:20 a. m. eastern standard time today, 50 hours and 10 minutes elapsed time after leaving New York. Two years ago it took him and Harold Gatty 54 hours and 34 minutes to reach Moscow on the flight which established the world record which still stands.

Following is a comparison of the Wiley Post-Harold Gatty globe girdling dash of 1931, with Wiley Post's present solo attempt to fly around the world:

Time is Eastern Standard

Post

First Day

4:10 a. m.—Left New York.

Second Day

5:55 a. m.—Arrived Berlin.
(Elapsed time: 25h. 45m.)
8:10 a. m.—Left Berlin.
12:40 p. m.—Arrived Koenigsberg.

Third Day

12:45 a. m.—Left Koenigsberg.
(Elapsed time: 44h. 34m.)
6:20 a. m.—Arrived Moscow.
(Elapsed time: 50h. 10m.)

Post-Gatty

First Day

3:56 a. m.—Left New York
10:47 a. m.—Arrived Harbor Grace
2:27 p. m.—Left Harbor Grace

Second Day

6:45 a. m.—Arrived Chester, Eng.
7:05 a. m.—Left Chester.
11:45 a. m.—Arrived Hanover
1:15 p. m.—Left Hanover
2:30 p. m.—Arrived Berlin
(Elapsed time: 34h. 34m.)

Third Day

1:38 a. m.—Left Berlin
(Elapsed time: 45h. 42m.)
10:30 a. m.—Arrived Moscow
(Elapsed time: 54h. 34m.)

Post's Mechanical Pilot Caused Trouble, He Says

MOSCOW, July 17 (AP)—Wiley Post entered Russia at Vitibsk. He explained his landing at Koenigsberg by saying that his automatic pilot and other instruments were functioning unsatisfactorily at that time and he feared he might lose his way.

Eschewing regular flying garb—Post was attired in gray trousers, a blue shirt and a blue tie. He was bareheaded and his sleeves were rolled up.

Perspiration was streaming down his face when he climbed out of the cockpit onto a field baked hard by the hottest day of the summer.

He was served a light meal in the airport after supervising repairs to the oil line and then he went to the airdrome barbershop for a much-needed shave.

Post said that he experienced great difficulty with his mechanical pilot from the beginning of his flight from New York and he was therefore compelled to drive his ship manually the entire distance.

Difficulties with the robot were blamed for forcing the American flier 100 miles off his course between Koenigsberg and Moscow and they were also said to be the chief reason why he landed at the East Prussian capital last night.

The robot trouble combined with a break in the oil feed induced Post to land at Moscow, he said. He hoped he had put everything in excellent order here before he departed.

Warner Accepts Challenge to Root Crime Out of State

Legislative Group Orders Him to Draw Up Bill to Take Over Drive

Attorney-General Joseph Warner today accepted the challenge to assume full responsibility for rooting out crime in Massachusetts if the Legislature would vest him with the necessary authority and money to that end. This is the reverberation of the shot fired three weeks ago by the Suffolk Grand Jury against two officers of the Boston Police Department.

Appearing before the Joint Judiciary Committee in support of Gov. Joseph B. Ely's recommendation for a special commission to report on Boston law enforcement, Mr. Warner so effectively delineated crime conditions and needs throughout the state that the committee was shortly entertaining a plan to put the whole responsibility under his office.

Following Mr. Warner's declaration that only lack of money and power stopped him from naming those higher up in crime and from ferreting out all phases of the crime situation, the committee directed him to draw up a bill that would give him such power and money.

A drive to bring Mr. William J. Foley, district attorney, Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, Commissioner of Police, and Mr. Michael H. Crowley and other high officials of the police department before the committee, has been launched.

The Warner plan to end gambling and other illegal "joints" as explained by him was to have all equipment declared contraband and subject to confiscation by the State. It appears probable that the plan for a restricted commission to study Boston conditions will go by the board in favor of a state-centralized scheme under the Attorney-General.

Mr. Warner asked that the State declare an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures be taken to stamp out crime just as such steps were taken in the financial collapse.

Former Representative Joseph McManus, a Boston lawyer, asked that the proposed commission be given power to consider the abolition of the grand jury system in favor of placing responsibility.

The judiciary committee voted unanimously to call in tomorrow nine members of the Police Department and the District Attorney. Capt. John Anderson, head of the bureau of records and Lieut. Stephen Gillis, of the traffic bureau, the men assailed by the Grand Jury, are among those summoned.

Mr. Warner is expected to have his empowering bill in today.

Columbia Project Begun in Northwest; To Cost $394,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., July 17—The Northwest, yesterday, saw the beginning of the development of the Columbia Basin project, a combination of power and reclamation, to cost approximately $394,000,000, by witnessing the driving of the first stake by Gov. Clarence D. Martin and the turning of the first shovelful of dirt by Senator C. C. Dill at the Grand Coulee damsite in north-central Washington. The Northwest witnessed also the official opening of the new road extending from Almira to the Grand Coulee. Work now going forward will establish the foundation for the dam.

In accordance with a federal requirement that first construction costs be borne by the State, state officials have set aside $377,000 from the relief fund of $10,000,000, to be raised by a bond issue, for this work.

Cheap power will be used in reclaiming 1,200,000 acres of fertile land. The power plant when completed will have a capacity of 2,100,000 horsepower. The low dam of 145 feet will be constructed so that it may be utilized later in building the higher dam of 427 feet. The first cost will be $60,000,000.

Now that the first steps are taken, next spring will see a new city at the site—Grand Coulee it may be called. Homes will spring up and thousands of men will be at work for a period of four years at least—the time scheduled for the completion of the low dam and power plant.

Among those present at the ceremonies were: Gov. Clarence D. Martin, Senator C. C. Dill, Mr. R. F. Walter, chief engineer, representing the United States Bureau of Reclamation; Mr. F. A. Banks, engineer; members of the Columbia Basin Commission, and officials of Almira, Wash. Indians from Nespelem and Colville took part in the ceremonies. The east end of the dam will be on the Colville Indian reservation.

Oldest Rock Writing In Northwest Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEND, Ore.—In an isolated area of Lake County, Ore., on the meander line of an ancient lake so inaccessible that it hardly can be reached on foot or horseback, have been discovered the oldest writings known in the Pacific Northwest, it is announced by Dr. L. S. Cressman, State University ethnologist.

So important is the discovery that Dr. Cressman is organizing a field party to return to the area and make a careful study of the writings. The rock writings are of that type known to students of ancient tribes as petroglyphs. Once deeply engraved on basalt cliffs overlooking a huge lake, these rock writings have been obliterated in places by centuries of weathering.

All the World Smiles—With Balbo

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

RETURNING CHICAGO'S GREETING AT END OF 6100-MILE FLIGHT

Gen. Italo Balbo and His Companions of Air Armada Arriving at the World's Fair City on Their Good-Will Tour from Italy

Balbo to Visit Roosevelt; Makes Plans to Fly Home

Chicago Acclaims Fliers for Achievements of 6100-Mile Flight

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Safe at haven here after flying 6100 miles from Italy, Gen. Italo Balbo's 24 shiploads of men today turned their thoughts toward flying back. The planes will take the easier route home over the South Atlantic Ocean.

The Associated Press reports General Balbo accepted today an invitation to visit President Roosevelt at the White House late this week.

"Postmaster-General James A. Farley," the Associated Press message said, "presented the President's invitation while the Italian Air Minister was paying an official call at the City Hall.

"The capital city, however, probably will not have a visit from the fleet of 24 Italian seaplanes which completed the first mass flight from Europe to America when it dropped down on Lake Michigan at Chicago's front door Saturday.

"General Balbo said the return trip would start Wednesday morning, the armada flying direct to New York. The Italian visitors will remain in New York for several days, leaving the ships at anchor while the commander makes a special trip to Washington, probably by automobile or train, or in an American plane. After the visit to the capital, General Balbo will rejoin his flight comrades in New York and prepare for the crossing of the south Atlantic to the Azores and Italy."

The Italian fleet, bearing its message of good will from Premier Mussolini to the American people, now is the focus of interest at Chicago and its world's fair. The Italian building there, built to resemble an airship, has jumped to first place.

Mussolini is disclosed to America in this mass flight as a great publicist. Previously he had changed the Italian nation's thought about itself. At the Chicago fair he is seeking to change the world's thought about Italy.

Not as a people chiefly of musicians and artists, but as a well-rounded modern nation with achievements in physical science

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Century's Best Books by Women Include 'Science and Health'

Committee of Distinguished Authors Names 100 Foremost Works of American Writers in Past 100 Years for Exhibit at Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—The list of 100 outstanding books written by American women during the past century, announced today by a group of distinguished authors, includes, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

The books, which were judged both by literary standards and by their influence in molding public thought of their own and succeeding generations, went on exhibition at the Palmer House, Chicago, today, in connection with the International Women Writers' Conclave, opening there today as part of the International Congress of the National Council of Women.

In announcing the list of titles and authors which the committee chose, Miss Anita Browne, chairman of the committee, emphasized that the selections were the result of the considered thought of the committee members and were not made by open ballot. While numerous suggestions regarding authors and titles were sent in to the committee, the choice was entirely that of the committee, members of which included some of the most widely known men and women authors.

In Another Exhibit

Mrs. Eddy is being honored also by another exhibit in connection with the display of the National Council of Women at the Century of Progress exposition. In a pavilion featuring the "12 greatest women leaders of the 100 years," a portrait of the Founder and Leader of the Christian Science movement is on exhibition as a result of a poll of the women of America conducted last year and in which Mrs. Eddy headed the list, receiving 3500 more votes than the next highest candidate—Miss Jane Addams.

In making up the list of 100 best books by women in the past century, only one book by each author was chosen, Miss Browne explained.

"It is interesting that about 40 per cent of the books in the list were published before 1900," Miss Browne said. "This shows that in the 33 years of this century women have advanced at least 50 per cent in literary activities. There were many good books by women before 1833, but our selection was kept within the century that is just ending."

The 23 biographies which the committee has included in the list reveal women as wide-awake to the stirring social and political trends of their times as well as keen judges of literary values. To read these volumes alone would give one a comprehensive view of many currents which have deeply affected the life of this nation since Andrew Jackson started his second term of office as President of the United States, as well as several glimpses of affairs in foreign countries.

Biography

The list includes, under the subheading Biography: "Twenty Years

(Continued on Page 5, Column 2)

Premier Modifies Runciman's Taboo On Public Works

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—A slight modification of the statement of Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in opposing the policy of public works was made by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister, before the House of Commons this afternoon. Mr. MacDonald, while declaring that the British public works program was in no way altered, said that the Government was "providing for financing schemes of a remunerative character, such as slum clearance."

This statement was taken to indicate that Mr. Runciman's may be interpreted as not so much opposed to capital expenditures on public projects, but against uneconomic ventures. Mr. MacDonald emphasized that the Government must "decide upon the nature" of appropriate public works.

The Prime Minister also underlined the portion of Mr. Runciman's statement indicating that Britain was unwilling to make capital loans for public works abroad.

Change in Britain's public works program from the "blunt discontinuance" announced by Mr. Runciman before the World Economic Conference has been generally expected.

Firstly, there is marked opposition in responsible government circles to the interpretation that Britain is completely abandoning capital expenditures as a measure for general economic improvement.

Secondly, there is ample evidence that vast sums are still available and continue to be available for public works in Britain.

Mr. Runciman cited the expenditure of £100,000,000 in recent years in which 2000 men directly and 2000 men indirectly were employed for £1,000,000 expenditure each. Government circles, however, support Mr. Runciman in explaining that the Labor Government spent £200,000,000 but never more than 114,000 men were employed on public works, and during that period unemployment increased to 1,600,000.

The Government is understood to object to uneconomic public works Excessive expense has made little impression on unemployment, and large capital risks are involved. However, large sums continue to be available and are appropriated for public works. Some £2,000,000 has been promised for Palestine development. Australia has obtained permission to raise £2,000,000 on the British market. The Health Ministry has sanctioned £30,000,000 of public works loans for 16 months ending 1933. Road funds for the current year are estimated at more than £36,000,000.

Meanwhile a national housing board, financed by a £100,000,000 Government loan is being vigorously proposed before the Cabinet.

Hotels Eager in Quest for Guests Who Have More Leisure Than Cash

A new type of hostelry, compounded of the conveniences of the swanky hotel and the prices of the over-night cabin, now beckons the summer tourist in New England.

This post-election, post-slump "new deal" at the crossroads is the shrewd Yankee's answer to the new vintage of vacationists—those with expanded leisure and shrunken incomes.

Where United States highways cross near a gash in the "wind grieved" White Mountains, a hotel has been established in the new mode. The cash register has been reconciled to a lean diet. For hotel bills in the lower brackets travelers may tread rich carpets, smell of the flowers, skid on polished floors and heckle the gold fish. They have access to the swimming pool, have garage facilities with their rooms and enjoy inexpensive a la carte meals.

Among the chalets of the White Mountains the shambling hotels of the lower lands and the rambling wooden structures of the watering places, wide-awake hostelers are exploiting all their scheming to bewitch summer's footloose ones.

A certain Boniface has enthroned the art of Skinner, Bernhardt and Booth in a barn. Under crude, hay-speared beams, the audience plumps in sleighs, pungs and wagons of all kinds. Amid such a bucolic atmosphere children of the pavements drink deep of New England.

As summer's high tide of clover-tangled fields sweeps over the vacation season in New England, one learns that more and more hotels are evicting the ubiquitous "extra charge."

Luxuries are being thrown in. At Bar Harbor the famous old Mount Desert Reading Room has become the Shore Club. This courtly club is sustained by hotel proprietors of Bar Harbor and by a few "sustaining memberships." At many hotels free golf at near-by clubs is being provided. An inn at Martha's Vineyard, Mass., has arranged to have its guests don bathing suits in their rooms and be wafted to the beach in buses provided by the hotel.

City hotels have also produced new methods to meet new conditions. A sidewalk cafe, serving hundreds of persons daily, has been opened for its second season in Boston. Here plunging American boots fold themselves under a chair in refreshing quietude.

In the best pent-house tradition, orchestras, tables and chairs pop out on the roofs of Boston's skyscrapers. One such eruption calls itself the Waterside Roof Deck, and offers its patrons views of the expansive Charles River basin.

A by-product of the Rotary convention in Boston is a buffet lunch for business men, served in what was formerly the main dining room of a hotel. So in general the prevailing mood in New England's hotels is easy on the "extra charge" and strong on the "something extra."

Whistles Toot For Short Day And More Pay

Million Men Enter Mills for First Time Under New Régime

Other Codes to Come

Allied Trades to Operate for Present Under Textile Banner

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—A million American workers, in overalls and dungarees as well as white collars, heard the factory whistles blowing today and went to their jobs for a shorter workday, and in some cases for an increase in wages.

In the textile industry alone some 700,000 workers came under the code today for the first time. In the steel and rolling mills around Pittsburgh, wages were voluntarily increased in many plants by 15 per cent in anticipation of the steel and iron code which was submitted to the President last week.

Meanwhile President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, industrial administrator, were back at their desks following a week-end conference on the Potomac on the President's yacht Sequoia, to which General Johnson flew by airplane. The possibility of a general voluntary wage increase and hour reduction carried through on a voluntary basis, in conjunction with a possible nation-wide campaign to secure popular support, was under discussion.

Textile Code Permanent

Immediately on his return to Washington last night Mr. Roosevelt issued seven executive orders relating to the industrial recovery administration, four of which made effective agreements placing the silk, rayon, cotton thread and throwing (the process of turning raw silk into yarns for knitting and weaving) industries under the terms of the cotton textile code now effective.

Added to the numbers who came under the effect of a code for the first time today, the whole woolen industry will be brought under the 40-hour week, and the $12 to $13 minimum wages of the cotton textile code shortly, raising to a total of approximately 1,500,000 workers whose position has been benefited by the act.

The whole effort is in the President's determination to have purchasing power and wages keep pace with the mounting indexes of production and purchases.

One of the President's orders made the cotton textile code permanent, instead of for four months, as ordered a week ago.

Another order named General Johnson permanently as national recovery administrator.

The text of changes in the cotton textile code follows:

Textile Code Changes

"1. It shall be one of the functions of the planning and fair practice agency provided for in Section 6 of the code to consider the question of plans for eventual employee ownership of homes in mill villages and submit to the Recovery Administration prior to Jan. 1, 1934, its report in the matter.

"2. On and after July 31, 1933, the maximum hours of labor for office employees in the cotton textile industry shall be an average of 40 hours a week over each period of six months.

"3. The amount of differences existing prior to July 16, 1933, between the wage rate paid various classes of employees (receiving more than the established minimum wage) shall not be decreased—in no event, however, shall any employer pay any employee a wage rate which will yield a less wage for a work week of 40 hours than such employee was receiving for the same class of work for the longer week of 48 hours or more prevailing prior to July 17, 1933.

"It shall be a function of the planning and fair practice agency provided for in Paragraph 6 of the code to observe the operation of these provisions and recommend such further provisions as experience may indicate to be appropriate to effectuate their purposes.

Must ReReport Emergency Time

"4. On and after the effective date the maximum hours of labor of repair shop crews, enginee electricians and watching crews in the cotton textile industry shall, except in case of emergency work, be 40 hours a week with a tolerance of 10 per cent. Any emergency time in any mill shall be reported monthly to the planning and fair practice agency provided for in Paragraph 6 of the code, through the Cotton Textile Institute.

"5. Until adoption of further provisions of this code may prove necessary to prevent any improper speeding up of workk (stretch outs), no employee of any mill in the cotton textile industry shall be required to do any work in excess of the practices as to the class of work of such employee prevailing on July 1, 1933, or prior to the share-the-work movement, unless such increase is submitted to and approved by the agency created by Section 6 of the code and by the National Recovery Administration.

"6. This code shal be in operation on and after the effective date as to the whole cotton textile indus-

Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Amateurs Train Their Telescopes On Clouded Skies

Annual Meeting in Vermont Attracts Members From Wide Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Vt., July 17—A battery of home-made "cannons" were trained on targets millions of miles distant when the Telescope Makers of Springfield held its annual convention over the week-end at Stellafane, at the organization's observatory perched atop lofty Breezy Hill.

The "cannons" were amateur telescopes, some of which resembled in many ways stubby guns, with sights and other apparatus. Stars and planets served as bulls'-eyes. And they proved most elusive, for they insisted on playing "hide and seek" with clouds, which formed at times an impenetrable "smoke screen."

However, between the "smoke screens," the amateurs gained splendid views of Saturn and various stars. More than 100 of the 6000 telescope "bugs" in the United States gathered at the convention, coming from all over the country. Two visitors came from California. Many brought their instruments, while others used the huge 16-inch telescope, constructed at Stellafane in 1930, and various other telescopes which, in the words of one of the amateurs, were "kicking around Stellafane."

Mr. Russell W. Porter, founder of the organization, veteran of 10 arctic exploration trips and an expert on optics at the California Institute of Technology, was one of the chief speakers at the dinner, telling of the progress toward erecting the projected 200-inch reflector telescope on the grounds of the California Institute.

Mr. Porter said that experiments are now being carried on in connection with the construction of the mirror, revealing that the Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y., is experimenting with a glass similar to that used in the common pyrex plates now on the market. The eventual making of the mirror is almost certain, he said.

Another speaker was Mr. Oscar Marshall, expert machinist at the California Institute of Technology, who is working on tools to be used in construction of the 200-inch telescope.

Mr. John M. Pierce, a past president of the Springfield group and a co-founder of the organization, reported on the national convention held in Chicago in June, at which attempts were made to establish a national amateur telescope makers organization. No progress was made in that direction, although efforts will be continued to form one in the future.

Mr. A. G. Ingalls, associate editor of the Scientific American, who has had a definite part in the advance of amateur telescope making since 1925, also spoke, setting forth the arguments for and against such an organization.

But the dinner was not the only feature of the program. As soon as the speaking was over, the visitors congregated in groups of four and five to "swap" ideas, and to help each other to overcome problems which they encountered in mirror making and mounting construction. In fact this part of the convention was the most important for exchange of ideas and helpfulness is the purpose of these annual gatherings.

Original telescope mountings were exhibited and telescope mirrors were brought to be tested. One member brought a new instrument for correcting flaws which develop in mirrors during the grinding process.

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Day by Day Chronicle Of Italian Air Fleet

By the Associated Press

Log of the Italian air fleet of 24 planes from Italy to Chicago (all times are Eastern Standard):

Fri., June 30: 11:40 p. m.—Left Orbetello air base, Italy.

Sat., July 1: 6:43 a. m.—Arrived Amsterdam, Holland (870 miles in 7h., 3m.).

Sun., July 2: 1:10 p. m.—Left Amsterdam; 7:20 p. m.—Landed near Londonderry, North Ireland (630 miles in 6h., 20m.).

Wed., July 5: 6:40 a. m.—Left Londonderry; 1:15 p. m.—Landed near Reykjavik, Iceland (930 miles in 6h., 35m.).

Wed., July 12: 2:00 a. m.—Left Reykjavik; 1:50 p. m.—Arrived Sandwich Bay, Cartwright, Labrador (1500 miles in 11h., 50m.).

Thurs., July 13: 8:20 a. m.—Left Sandwich Bay; 2:37 p. m.—Arrived Shediac, N. B., Canada (800 miles in 6h., 17m.).

Fri., July 14: 8:51 a. m.—Left Shediac; 12:25 p. m.—Arrived Montreal (500 miles in 3h., 34m.).

Sat., July 15: 11:09 a. m.—Left Montreal; 6:00 p. m.—Arrived Chicago (870 miles in 6h., 51m.).

Entire trip—6100 miles in 47h., 52m., flying time.

Du Pont Flies Again After Glider Crash

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 17 (AP)—The crash which reduced his sailing plane to a heap of wreckage late yesterday, while he and his father, Mr. A. Felix du Pont, millionaire manufacturer, of Wilmington, Del., escaped injury, has not diminished Mr. Richard C. du Pont's interest in gliders.

A few minutes after he and his father were pulled from the cracked-up plane, which had dived down the steep hillside, struck a small tree and nosed into the ground, young du Pont took off with another motorless soaring plane, similar to the demolished craft, and made a successful flight.

Woman Students Excel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Women enrolled at the University of South Carolina are better students than the men, according to statistics released by Mr. John A. Chase Jr., registrar. Of 22 students making an average grade of "A," 95 or above, 12 were women and 10 were men. This is a big lead in favor of the women, in view of the fact the school's registration includes 1133 men as against only 636 women.

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Italian Airmen Make Plans For Homeward Flight

(Continued from Page 1)

and daring initiative, is the Italy of the present depicted in the Italian exhibits here, and now in the most dramatic display of the exposition the airmen's arrival.

Just as the ancient Romans laid down enduring roads, General Balbo has paved the north Atlantic route through the air. When his 24 seaplanes crossed from Europe, without, as he says, a single missed explosion among the 48 motors, they made a path which never again will be as difficult to travel.

Dangers they found, but passed through with the help of their instruments and the discipline of their men. Chief of their anxieties, General Balbo indicates, was the three hours of solid mist they found between Iceland and Labrador. For a single aviator it would have been ticklish, but for two dozen machines flying in formation and hidden one from another, this period was the tensest.

Radio supplied the hand that kept the planes in order. General Balbo pays tribute to its invaluable aid, with the radio compass. His radio operator worked almost incessantly. His instrument lay idle but 10 minutes of the hour all the way from Europe.

Another great help cited by the Italian leader was the meteorological service set up and available for the flight, giving vital information about winds and weather.

Preparation counted enormously. General Balbo in his address at the Italian pavilion immediately recognized the two years of care and study which had followed his South American crossing.

This flight across the North Atlantic is the first that any company of airplanes has made, as was the General's previous trip across the South Atlantic. He is credited with being the first man to guide more than a single plane between the continents.

Leaving Orbetello, Italy, on June 30, he led his men through the air first to Amsterdam, 870 miles; then to near Londonderry, Ireland, 630 miles; Reykjavik, Iceland, 930 miles; Cartwright, Labrador, 1500 miles; Shediac, N. B., Canada, 800 miles; Montreal, 500 miles; and to Chicago, 870 miles.

As the first of the silver seaplanes floated down toward the soft blue waters of Lake Michigan Saturday afternoon, it brought a deep response from the hundreds of thousands of Chicagoans crowding the lake shore. The knowledge that the fliers were safe in port after the long hazardous crossing and the perils of the arctic moved Chicago greatly.

The fliers attended services yesterday at the Holy Name Cathedral to give thanks for their safe crossing of land and sea.

Ninety-six men with their leader make up the flotilla that Chicago is welcoming. They have given to the world's fair what promises to be its supreme thrill. They plan now to start home this week.

Flight of Balbo Called 'Just Another Incident'

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Former newspaper man, World War hero, confidant of Premier Benito Mussolini, an airplane pilot because he wanted to make his nation a leader in aviation—such has been the career of Gen. Italo Balbo.

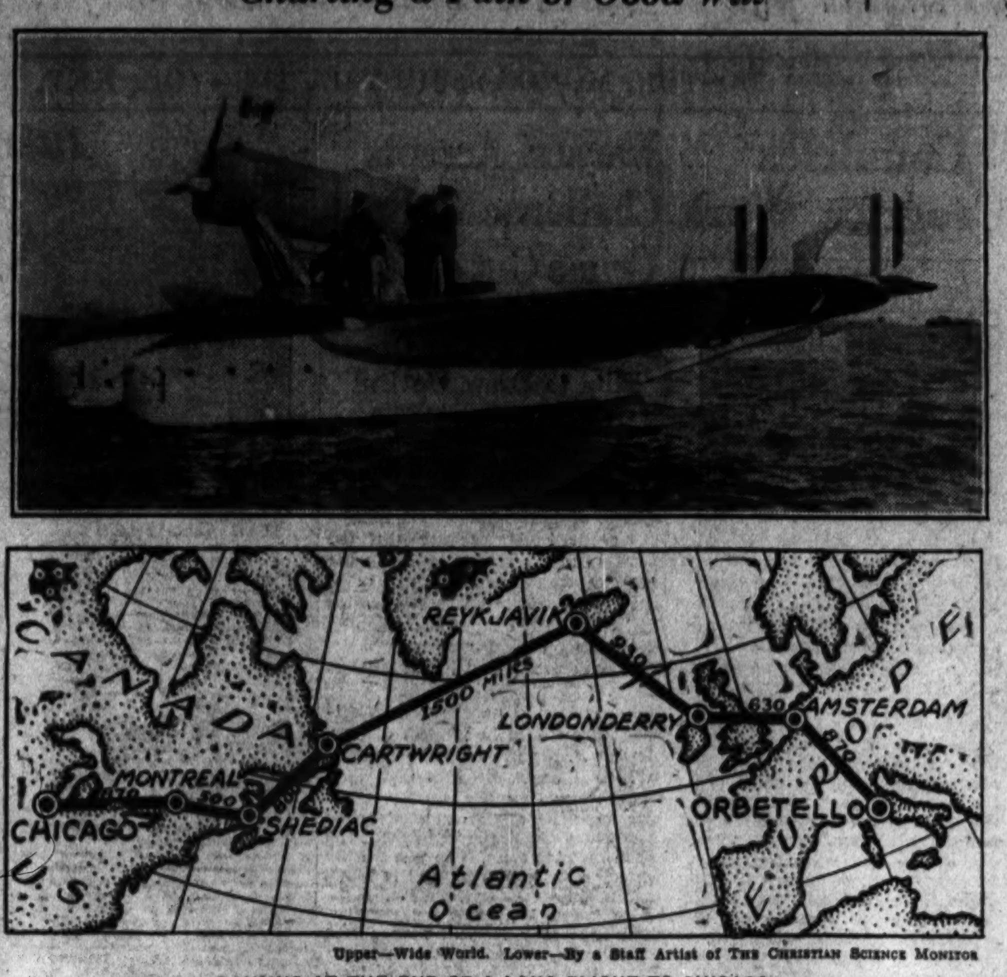
Leading an armada of 24 Italian seaplanes on a 6100-mile flight from Orbetello, Italy, to Chicago, has been just another incident in his career. The next aerial project of his nation, he believes, will be a mass flight around the world. The world knows General Balbo best for the present flight and for a previous one from Rome to South America; Italy knew him a decade ago as a powerful figure in the nation's politics, a leader in the revolution that placed Fascism in power and made Mussolini dictator.

The friendship between General Balbo and Premier Mussolini began when they fought together in the trenches. Both won decorations for valor. At the armistice, Balbo returned to civilian life, but not for long. Soon he had organized the Black Shirt militia in his native region of Ferrara and Emilia. When Mussolini directed his famous march on Rome in October, 1922, Balbo, who then only 29 years old, was in the van with his Black Shirts. In the new Government he first was Minister of National Economy and general of the Black Shirt militia. Then Mussolini began checking over Italy's progress in aviation. He was disappointed. Balbo promptly became Minister of Aeronautics, charged with making Italy second to none in the air.

First he learned to fly. Then he reorganized the entire air service. Finally he set out to prove the efficiency of the new service with a cruise of 65 planes over the Mediterranean, another of 12 to all European countries, a 36-plane flight over the Far East, the jaunt to South America, and then the present flight from Italy to Chicago.

As an example of his close cooperation with Premier Mussolini, Balbo's first activity on each of the half dozen stops en route to Chicago was to make a complete report direct to the Premier.

Charting a Path of Good Will



Upper—Wide World. Lower—By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PAUSING AT THE END OF A LONG FLIGHT TO CHICAGO

Upper—Gen. Italo Balbo and His Staff on the Flagship of the Air Armada Immediately After Settling on Lake Michigan. Lower—Chart Showing the 6100-Mile Route of Italian Fliers from Orbetello, Italy.

Facts About Balbo's Armada

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Some facts about the transatlantic flight of the Italian air armada:

DISTANCE—6100 miles, much of it over water.

NUMBER OF PLANES—24, each manned by a pilot, avigator, radio operator, and mechanic.

TOTAL NUMBER OF MEN—97.

COMMANDER—Gen. Italo Balbo, Italy's Minister of Aeronautics.

TOTAL TIME CONSUMED—More than two weeks on account of delay caused by unfavorable weather.

TYPE OF PLANES—Twin-cabined (Savoia Marchetti) seaplanes with cruising range of 2500 miles and cruising speed of 150 miles an hour, equipped with twin (Isotta-Fraschini) motors of 500 horsepower each installed above the single wing; each plane equipped with wireless.

PURPOSE OF FLIGHT—To pay Italy's respects to a Century of Progress exposition and observe meteorological conditions with view to establishing regular air service across the Atlantic.

LENGTH OF STAY IN CHICAGO—Three or four days.

HOW THEY'LL RETURN—By air over the southern Atlantic route—New York to the Azores Islands, to Gibraltar, to Rome.

Roosevelt Telegraphs Greetings to Fliers

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—Weary from a continuous round of festivities Gen. Italo Balbo and his 96 Italian fliers faced a curtailed program today.

Completing the last leg of their 6100-mile flight from Italy in a hop from Montreal that ended Saturday evening when they set their seaplanes down on Lake Michigan, the airmen instantly became the heroes of the nation's second largest city and were treated as such. A message of congratulation from President Roosevelt said:

"Please express to General Balbo and his intrepid companions of his flight my great admiration for their achievement, and my warmest congratulations on the success of their exploit. Their accomplishment, characterized by careful preparation and scientific skill, marks an important step in the progress of the conquest of the air. They are most welcome visitors."

South Atlantic Route Preferable, Balbo Says

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—In his first lengthy public statement since flying here from Italy, Gen. Italo Balbo, Italian Minister of Aviation, said yesterday he believed the southern Atlantic was preferable to the north Atlantic route for air travel.

The General's address was heard by thousands of world's fair visitors at the Italian pavilion, which he visited with his flying comrades. The General based his statement on the delays his fleet of seaplanes encountered in Iceland on their way to America. The northern route, however, is not to be discarded from consideration, he added, but present development of aviation does not warrant the risks and delays involved in its use.

Fogs, the General said, were the greatest drawback to the north Atlantic route. "The southern route is apparently safer," he said. "We have learned much from this flight about air service between Italy and America. It has been a development in the cause of peace and civilization. Let me thank you in the name of our leader, Mussolini, in the name of Italy, in the name of the Atlantic crew, my gallant comrades, who have helped me to make this long flight."

Italian Submarines To Greet Air Armada

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., July 17 (AP)—Two Italian submarines, which had been on weather observation details in the north in cennection with the Chicago flight of Gen. Italo Balbo's squadron of seaplanes, have returned here. They will go on to New York to meet the squadron when it arrives there en route back home. The steamer Biglieri and the sealer Ungava also returned from their positions along the route of the armada's flight to Cartwright, Labrador, from Reykjavik, Iceland.

Italy Wildly Greets News of Balbo's Landing

ROME, July 17 (AP)—Enthusiastic thousands bearing hundreds of lighted torches paraded in downtown streets of Rome at midnight in celebration of the arrival of General Balbo and his squadron at Chicago.

News of the arrival was received late at night due to the difference in time between America and Italy. The public was informed by the blowing of sirens continuously for a half-hour. Premier Mussolini was advised immediately and ordered congratulations wired to Balbo and his men.

Rubber Consumption

Consumption of rubber by American manufacturers in June amounted to 51,336 long tons, the largest total on record, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. The rise over May was 15.1 per cent, and over June of last year 23.8 per cent. Domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand June 30 are estimated at 333,964 tons, compared with 364,623 on May 31.

Attempt to Boost Prices of Quahogs Faces Innkeepers' Passive Resistance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17—An example of passive resistance that would inspire disciples of Mahatma Gandhi has left a yawning gap on summer boarding house plates simply because innkeepers do not value the famous Rhode Island quahog as highly as Narragansett Bay clam diggers.

An increase from $1 to $1.50 a bushel for run-of-the-mill quahogs and from $1.50 to $2 a bushel for those delectable little little-necks is the new deal that native knights of the clam hoe are seeking. Meanwhile, 100 or so boats lie idle at the wharves. Believing that silence is gold, these passive resisters are pursuing the proverbial policy of a well-behaved clam.

There have been rumors flying about the mud flats of the long bay that the quahogers are planning to come out of their shells and press their demands on an organized basis. Thus far, however, they have held firmly to the united opinion that a quahog and a Rhode Island shore dinner are not long separated. Reckoned on the basis of their rule-of-thumb mathematics, passive resistance plus popular demand, multiplied by a square deal, equals a 50 per cent increase in the market price for a bushel of quahogs fresh from the Narragansett tide flats.

Thermoid Co. on Profit Basis

NEW YORK, July 17—Thermoid Company established itself on a profit basis late in April and its net profit for six months to June 30, it is estimated, will show the first quarter loss of $103,383 wiped out with a margin to spare. June net is estimated at $50,000 after charges, including preferred dividends.

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Reply of Viceroy To Gandhi Keeps Compromise Open

Congress Party's Attitude on Civil Disobedience to Decide Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BOMBAY, July 17—Indications that the way is still left open for a composition of the differences between the Indian National Congress Party and the British Government are seen in the reply of the Viceroy, the Earl of Willingdon, to Mahatma Gandhi's request for an interview.

The Viceroy said "No" to the Mahatma's request, in line with the British policy of refusing to treat with the Congress Party until the civil disobedience campaign was completely called off. The text of the Viceroy's message was not made public, but it is understood that its tone was no more categorial than was Mr. Gandhi's request for the interview.

The Mahatma suggested that they "explore the possibilities of peace." Lord Willingdon in his reply is understood to have inquired whether anything useful could result from the interview, considering the present Congress Party attitude on the disobedience campaign.

Overwhelming opinion of Congress Party leaders that the disobedience campaign should be abandoned continues to be felt here, despite the fact that Mr. Gandhi has succeeded in preventing complete giving up of disobedience agitation. In the latest authorization for Mr. Gandhi to negotiate with the Viceroy, the Congress merely suspended civil disobedience two weeks more. Discussion of the scheme in the Congress by the wing opposed to civil disobedience is weakened by the fact that no moderate spokesman yet appears able to lead a sizable group in opposition to Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience policy.

New York Drys Vote To Carry Fight Into Assembly Election

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17—First decision of organized drys to carry their fight into the assembly election next fall was reached at a meeting in First Baptist Church Hall here July 14. The dry conference voted to name candidates for the three assembly districts in Onondaga County under the banner of the Law Preservation Party.

The all-day session was called through leaders of the temporary Prohibition Party of the county, with the county Woman's Christian Temperance Union coöperating. Mr. Henry A. J. Castor of Albany, Law Preservation Party secretary, was spokesman for his group in presenting the situation drys face in the assembly campaign.

The conference action was interpreted as aligning certain dry elements with the party that had not heretofore been actively identified. Among the three Republican assemblymen to be opposed will be Mr. Richard Smith of Syracuse, who bolted his party to provide the needed vote for enactment of the present beer control law at the last session of the legislature.

Mr. Willis Sargent of Syracuse and Mr. Horace Stone of Marcellus, both Republicans, also will have dry party opponents. The drys also will have a candidate for sheriff.

Georgian Carves Totem Pole

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELEN, Ga.—A gigantic totem pole portraying the ancient life of Georgia and the Indians who formerly inhabited the country, is being carved in the mountains near here by Mr. Clevenger Eastman, known as "the wood carver of Sautee." Mr. Eastman formerly was a machinist and carpenter on ships.

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Mother
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MOTHER is "boss." When her husband passed on, leaving her four little girls, she had to be. She had to earn their daily bread as well as bake it. Now, the girls have grown to young womanhood, but mother is still "boss." Not a tyrant—just "boss" of the household because of her competency.

When the girls were working, she and they could afford such things as the vacuum cleaner, the washing machine, the radio, the electric refrigerator. One by one these were added, under partial payment plans well within the domestic budget.

Then the budget got a series of unbalancing shocks. One girl had a substantial wage cut; another worked part time; a third lost her secretaryship when the firm went out of business.

"I guess we'll have to do without the telephone and some other things for a while," said mother, after a moment's mental arithmetic. There was no demur. What mother said, went.

"I wonder if we couldn't wait a few days," asked May, the former private secretary, inquiringly. "I registered at the secretarial school today, and gave them my telephone number in case they wanted to reach me quickly." Mother agreed.

Well, May got fifteen days' work that month through telephone calls from the school, and the telephone still stays.

"A hen that lays eggs is worth feeding," explained mother. "Besides," she added philosophically, "it saves my feet many a weary step when I want this thing or that thing."

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Sweden's Commodity Dollar Resembles American Plan

Full Power Given to Central Bank to Keep Value of Crown Stable—Discounts and Credits Used in Control Policy

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 17—Since September, 1931, when its currency left gold, Sweden has been on a "commodity" dollar basis. For 18 months this policy was facilitated by the fact that external depreciation of the crown was balanced by the continued fall in world gold prices, with the result that in terms of commodities Swedish currency remained stable.

But in April, 1933, Swedish leaders foresaw that this fortuitous aid would one day cease. They therefore appointed a committee to draft a new monetary policy, and on June 17, 1933, the Swedish Parliament officially adopted a new program, which closely resembles the one President Roosevelt is now working out in Washington.

From 1931 until a few weeks ago, therefore, Swedish policy only incidentally offers an example to other countries eager for guidance in their monetary experiments. It was the simple fact of Sweden's disregard for the external value of its currency as expressed in the gold standard—similar to Britain's policy and results—which made possible stable money internally.

Two Means of Equilibrium

But it is important to realize that this country, which was not on a gold standard, had in reality much more stability than countries, of which the United States was then the outstanding example, which experienced intense instability through a continued drop in prices. Instead of their moneys remaining steady, gold values really appreciated—and instability is equally upsetting in whichever direction it works.

To render its stability permanent, Sweden now gives full power to manipulate its monetary condition into the hands of the Swedish National Bank—Riksbank. Two chief means at the bank's disposal are expected to preserve price equilibrium. They are discount policy and credit policy.

By altering its discount rate the Riksbank will keep capital moving at a desired rate. By making abundant credit available and seeing that it actually gets into operation the Riksbank will stimulate the purchasing power of the nation. The Government directs the Riksbank to a policy of "active intervention toward the same end"—which means direct attempts to channel capital right into hands which should use it instead of permitting it to become frozen in bank vaults.

Should prices in Sweden rise unduly high, the Riksbank is directed to use both its discount and credit policy to keep down the value of the Swedish crown. The policy works equally well in both directions as experience has shown.

In financing state expenditure on unemployment relief and other projects the Riksbank has been instructed to insure that financial schemes shall not withdraw savings from private production, and by excessive raising of capital cause a tight situation on the capital market. State expenditure, it is warned, shall not be unnecessarily inflated.

Notably broad authority to administer the policy is invested in the Riksbank. The Government stated: "The Riksbank should be given no directions as to its monetary policy beyond such as indicate objectives. Choice of means rests entirely with the Riksbank which is allowed such liberty of action as required. Its complete independence is to be maintained." These precautions are to prevent political or legislative interference with what is essentially a technical job.

Preference for Coöperation

In adopting its new policy Sweden made a statement to the World Economic Conference here. The delegation declared Sweden preferred to coöperate with nations for the general elevation of the world price level. But if agreement could not be reached it would go its way alone, aiming first and foremost at a check to a fall of prices.

Swedish experts who drafted the new policy—and the world-famous Prof. K. G. Cassel was the leader—are of emphatic opinion that their goal is "regulation of the internal purchasing power of the crown along lines favorable to the economc life of the country and corresponding adjustment of the foreign exchange value of currency. Experts are of decided opinion that Sweden should, however, not embark upon a policy of depreciating the foreign exchange value of the Swedish crown with a view to gaining advantages in the field of commercial policy."

Today, therefore, Sweden has become a little island of stable prices in a world where other islands are beginning to appear after floods of instability. Its government is eager to erect causeways connected with other similar areas. Hence commercial negotiations between the United States and Sweden for a reciprocal trade treaty are in order.

Essentially, however, Sweden's example has only a few months' start on the United States because the relatively stability since 1931 has been due to other causes than deliberate government action. Nevertheless the clear lines on which Swedish experts have outlined their policy offer guidance to the United States.

Empire Currency Proposed

OXFORD, Eng., July 17 (AP)—Britain is making a mistake by not setting up an Empire currency system, Sir John Wardlaw-Miline, Conservative member of the House of Commons, said today before the Royal Empire Summer School Society. "Sterling is the master currency of the world today," he declared. There is nothing to prevent the Empire from adopting this system, he said, adding that all sterling countries would be obliged to follow suit and in the end it would bring in all the nations of the world.

Georgia Company Loses Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DECATUR, Ga.—A directed verdict has been handed the city of Decatur against the Georgia Power Company for the collection of $13,444.66 plus 1 per cent interest from June 21, 1926, for the cost of street paving. It was the full amount sought in the action, which has been in the courts ever since 1926.

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Spectroscope Puts Finishing Touches On Mechanical Age

Aids in Speeding Methods of Manufacturing in Large Quantities

Finishing touches to the machine age have been administered through spectroscopic studies, it was shown at the opening session today of the annual conference on spectroscopy and its applications at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Only by using these methods has it been possible to make small machine parts in large quantities. The research work of this group of physicists is possible because Sir Isaac Newton toyed with a ray of sunlight until, passing it through a wedge-shaped glass prism, he broke it up into its component colors to form a spectrum, a pattern of colors in bands like a cross-section of the rainbow.

Astronomers have telescopes as their principal instruments, physicists their microscopes. The new instrument added to the list of "scopes," is the spectroscope, extremely complex in some cases, but primarily just a tube with a hole or lens at one end admitting the light, a wedge of glass or quartz in the center for breaking up the rays, and a screen or photographic plate at the opposite end for recording the rainbow-like spectrum.

Early experimenters with their new spectroscopic toys found it fascinating to send light from one source after another into their instruments and soon discovered that light waves from molten iron gas a different pattern of colors or a different spectrum from molten copper, that light from lamps was different from sunlight in makeup. Then as the ranks of the "spectroscopists" increased and reports came in on various types of light, it was found that no two elements gave off exactly similar spectra; all were different in some way or other in the makeup of the rainbow cross-section.

Photographing the spectra gave permanent records and showed more color bands than could be seen visually. Thus photography and spectroscopy joined hands.

Astronomers added spectroscopes to their telescopes, and by comparing the light rays from different stars with light rays from known physical elements, such as iron, nickel, sodium, helium, vanadium and others, they were able to tell what the stars were made of. They found out that all stars were suns, composed of metals in a molten hot state. These give out light just as our sun does. They were able to measure the speed with which these suns are traveling away from each other and the distance they are from us. Finally they tell us through these same spectrum comparisons that our material universe is expanding; that it is millions of miles longer in diameter than it was 10 years ago.

A spectroscope was made useful in the smelting industry to produce steel with a minimum of waste. Light from molten ore in the furnace was spectroscopically watched until all foreign materials were burned out as was indicated by changes in the spectrum. Tons of pure metal now are being saved from the flames by shutting off the heat as soon as all foreign materials are removed. The same thing is true of other metals as well.

The chemist has been able to shorten his work in analysis of mixtures and compounds. Thousands of new chemical compounds have been made possible, giving rise to new industries. To cite a small but practical application which has benefited thousands, compare the new automobile radiator caps with those in vogue only a few years ago. It formerly took the combined effort of the family chauffeur and a Stilson wrench to remove the old style ones. Today a purer metal has been evolved by spectroscopic investigation, which will not warp nor fuse under the heat.

When Fraunhofer in 1815 invented an instrument capable of measuring the lengths of light waves, spectroscopy was able to extend the scope of its work. Colors at the red end of the spectrum were discovered to be longer in wavelength than those at the violet end. This information enabled those with a practical turn of thought to develop special eye-protecting goggles for blast furnace men exposed to invisible ultra-red rays.

Greenhouse men wanted to know how it was that the greenhouse was so hot when the sun was shining. It was explained to them that the greater part of the sun's rays are of short wavelength and pass freely through the air and the glass roof. Falling on objects within, it warms them and they in turn give off heat waves which are longer than the rays of sunlight, and these cannot pass out through the glass. Greenhouses are thus traps for heat energy.

Carrying the matter further it was found that the earth's atmosphere acts like the greenhouse roof, admitting the sun's rays but not allowing the heat waves reflected from the earth to escape upward. When the atmosphere is densest, we are warmest.

As Mr. C. C. Nitchie, spectroscopist for the Bausch & Lomb Company, brought out today at the George Eastman Laboratories, nearly all of the largest industries have introduced spectrographic methods in the chemistry of their research laboratories. A shipment of metal for manufacturing tools and machinery is spectroscopically examined before it is removed from railroad cars to determine its purity and other qualities which make it either off standard or up to standard. This saves time, energy and money in unnecessary handling.

Rubber industries locate impurities in their raw materials, which would tend to crack and stiffen rubber products; coal men determine the burning point of their coal; precious metals are tested for purity; rare metals in small quantities are located among base metals; impurities in white paint are located which would cause it to turn black upon exposure to the sun; and there are a host of other uses which will be brought out in later meetings of the spectroscopists between July 17 and July 21.

Post Office Warns Against Using Mail For Stock Tipping

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Promulgators of "tipster sheets" and "market services" who have made their reappearance with the recent rise of the stock market received warning today from Mr. James A. Farley, Postmaster-General, who announces that the department will not hesitate to issue fraud orders against every individual, bureau, corporation or association engaged in the use of the mails for carrying out these schemes to separate people from their money.

The services, at which the post-office warning is aimed, assert expert knowledge, and for a price offer advice to clients as to when to buy and sell stocks. Investors are urged to submit lists of their security holdings. Sometimes such lists are handed over to unscrupulous promotors who endeavor to induce the owners to exchange valuable securities for worthless stock.

"The whole practice," Mr. Farley explained, "tends only to encourage speculation and to undermine the efforts of the Administration to bring about a normal and healthy industrial recovery."

Instructions have been given to the chief inspector of the Post Office Department to investigate and make full report with respect to all suspected frauds. "Apparent respectability on the part of an operator," according to Mr. Farley, "will be no bar to the exercise of this power when the evidence gathered by the inspectors indicates that a fraud order should be issued."

Jobless Build Colony On Long Island Tract

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLE ISLAND, L. I., N. Y., July 17—Miles of carrots, peas, corn and turnips are growing in the fields of the colony for unemployed here, fostered by the Emergency Shelter of New York City, and Mr. Walter D. Britt, director of the farm, is certain the project is headed for definite success.

The colony, which includes more than 25 unemployed men and their families, was started several weeks ago and will be increased gradually until it numbers approximately one hundred families.

Men on the farm are obliged to work four or five hours a day in the fields and the women to sew two hours a day. A playground has been constructed for the children. Tents are used as living quarters, and a community hall also has been erected.

Many eyes are being focused on the colony here and it is believed that similar farms will be established elsewhere soon.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Keystone

LORD BADEN-POWELL LAUGHS DEEPLY

As Chief, He Reviewed More Than 5000 Scottish Boy Scouts and Had a Capital Time.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, Scotland—In his address at the Scout rally here, Lord Baden-Powell referred to the news which had just come through from Germany about the disbanding of various organizations, among which were the German Scouts. He said he was glad to hear it because "these German Boy Scouts were not attached to us. They were military. We are not military, we are not political. We are just Boy Scouts, nothing more." The German Scouts were not members of the Boy Scouts Association.

New Prison Plan In Massachusetts Would Save Men

Embodies Separating of First Offenders From Hardened Criminals

Massachusetts purposes to split up its male prison population of 2800 into two groups—those who are worth the money and effort expended to set them on the right track again, and those who have retired so far into their criminal shells as to stamp such programs in their behalf as a waste of public funds.

National significance is attached to the way in which the Commonwealth proposes to carry out its unique idea of a centralized classification plant for all prisoners around which the new penal system will revolve.

No longer will hardened criminals rub elbows with first offenders. Likewise, an end is seen to the whisperings of the sophisticated youth in the ear of erring youngsters.

Such is the purpose of the proposed receiving and classification station for criminals, where highly trained criminologists would study the possibilities of turning more of the state's prisons into laboratories for testing and nourishing the qualities of good citizenship lying latent in the prison population.

Credit for the plan goes to Mr. Francis B. Sayre, commissioner of correction. According to the explanation, the scheme boils down to a merger of the four largest prison institutions of the State into two larger units. Norfolk prison colony is sought as a rehabilitation station, while the less hopeful criminals would be sent to the Concord prison.

The commissioner would abolish the Charlestown State Prison or turn it into a classification station where men would be studied before assignment to their proper units. Charlestown is held inadequate for modern needs.

It would cost about $4,000,000 to do all this, including the expansion of the Norfolk colony, Mr. Sayre says. But to encourage federal aid under the Recovery Act, he pointed out that the concentration of prison population should save the State $100,000 annually on upkeep, above the cost of maintaining the new receiving station. Economy would also be noted, it is said, in the more effectual rehabilitation of citizens.

Mr. Sayre claims the State is shedding its responsibilities here by passing the overflow along to the counties whose institutions are not well equipped to give the prisoners the chance they should have for improvement.

As for unemployment relief which invites federal aid, Mr. Sayre estimated that the whole prison program offers 1,000,000 labor hours for the support of about 500 families over a period of two years on an actual labor basis. Add to this the number of architects, engineers and outside agencies given employment and he thinks the figures could be doubled.

Any Tree Pictures? If So, Enter Them

Special from Monitor Bureau
Washington, July 17

WHERE are the most beautiful photographs of trees in America?

The American Forestry Association from its headquarters here announces it will bring them together in a single collection to be exhibited throughout the country for the purpose of stimulating interest in the beauty of trees in the American landscape. The pictures will be placed in competition in cash prizes, totaling $450 and certificate awards of excellence. There will be 10 national awards and 48 state awards.

Awards will be based on beauty in photographic effect, utilizing trees singly, in groups or in mass. There will be no restrictions as to tree species, season or location. The competition closes on Oct. 31.

Canoeist Attempts 34,000-Mile Voyage

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—A veteran of 26 years at sea who "couldn't sit still and do nothing" when hard times struck is sailing the waters of the Atlantic coast in an 18-foot center-board canoe bound on a 34,000-mile journey which began in Montreal and which, after rounding Cape Horn, will end two or three years hence in Vancouver.

The Maple Leaf is the name of the little canoe. Mr. Harald Thor Jensen, native of Denmark, who was master of a ship at 22, is captain and crew.

The adventurous little craft reached New York from Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, after having come from Boston, whence Mr. Jensen's crew of one returned to Montreal, leaving the skipper to continue his journey alone.

American System Declared Failure In Imperial Field

Hispanic Seminar Hears U. S. Unfitted to Lead in Latin America

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—The American system of government does not fit into the picture of empire building and rule, according to Dr. Leland Hamilton Jenks, Wellesley College. He told members of the Second Annual Seminar-Conference on Hispanic American Affairs, George Washington University, here, July 14, that the failure of the United States to carry out a definite policy of constructive control had resulted in the underdevelopment of local political leadership.

America's imperialistic ambitions, he said, have been motivated by the doctrines that, "if our neighbors do not behave, it is our duty to put them to rights. And if they do not develop their resources we ought to do it—or someone else will."

Referring to Puerto Rico, Dr. Jenks said that, while the United States did not make that island poor, the fact stands forth that somewhere there is a measure of responsibility for the people's failure to develop higher standards more rapidly.

He blamed American influence for the prolongation of Puerto Rico's "political infancy," because, "here" as elsewhere, American colonial administrators have deliberately ignored local political leadership.

As for Cuba, Dr. Jenks said that the presidential type of government established under American supervision had worked badly. It had, he believed, led to virtual dictatorship. Also, the expansion of foreign capitalists had resulted in ineptitude, corruption, and absence of purpose in Cuban life.

Detroit Edison Company Net

Detroit Edison Company reports for 12 months ended June 30, 1933, consolidated net income of $5,572,762 after taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization, etc., equivalent to $4.38 a share on the 1,272,260 shares of capital stock. This compares with $8,936,383, or $7.02 a share, in the 12 months ended June 30, 1932.

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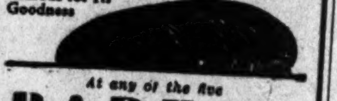

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RUGS, FIFTH FLOOR

Whistles Toot For Short Day And More Pay

(Continued from Page 1)

try except as an exemption from or a stay of application of its provisions may be granted by the administrator to a person applying for the same or except as provided in an executive order. No distinction shall be made in such exemption between persons who have and have not joined in applying for the approval of this code."

These changes were asked by the cotton textile industry committee, headed by Mr. George A. Sloan.

Will Use Soft Word

General Johnson spent the day with the President aboard the yacht Sequoia, accompanying him to Washington last night.

It is understood that General Johnson explained to the President that he contemplated a campaign of "gentle persuasion" to arouse public opinion to get the industries to agree temporarily to rules of working conditions while hearings are being held on permanent codes.

Under the agreements accepted last night by the President, workers in the silk, rayon, cotton thread and throwing industries will have the 40-hour week and minimum wages of the cotton textile workers. In another day or two the woolen industry, which has proposed a code, likewise will be put temporarily under the terms of the cotton textile industry.

Starting today, one of the busiest weeks in the life of the Industrial Recovery Act will commence. Shipbuilding and electrical contractors' codes will come up Wednesday and on the next day codes of the lumber, and women's coat and suit industries will commence. A week from today, hearings on the controversial oil industry code will begin. On July 25, hearings will start on permanent codes for the rayon and throwing industries. Many others are in prospect.

Some Bonfire This: $68,000,000 Burned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

MONEY to burn! That is what the Los Angeles Clearing House Association had recently; and so it forthrightly sent $68,000,000 up in smoke.

It wasn't in bills of legal tender, of course, but consisted of clearing house scrip printed during the bank holidays. Not a dollar of the emergency currency was issued, for the Federal Government removed the necessity for substitute money by issuing new bank notes.

At a recent meeting of the association, it was decided that the bales of scrip should no longer be retained in vaults of the Security-First National Bank, where it had been safely stored. And so the notes, 13,000,000 of them, were taken out in bundles, smeared with oil, and set ablaze in a roaring incinerator.

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Uphold Recovery Act, Rich Tells Leaders

CONCORD, N. H., July 17—One hundred per cent coöperation in the administration of the federal recovery program was urged upon New Hampshire industrial leaders in an address by Mr. Edgar J. Rich, former general solicitor of the Boston & Maine Railroad, before a convention of the New Hampshire Manufacturers' Association.

Mr. Rich told the manufacturers, the majority of whom represent the textile industry, that it will be unwise "for manufacturers who do not like the provisions of the recovery Act to accept the opinions of their lawyers that the Act is unconstitutional." The speaker, who is now chief counsel for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, said that "many of the provisions of the Act clearly are in violation of the Constitution, but, in view of the existing conditions, I cannot help believing that the courts, if the matter were presented to them, will find a way of upholding this legislation."

Mr. Rich stressed the importance of all business coöperating so as to bring about an orderly regulation of business. "It is the theory of the President," he continued, "that we must reduce the hours of labor and thus cut down production. I believe this is sound; in fact, I am convinced of the soundness of all the ideas back of the National Recovery Act. If there is to be industrial recovery, the country must have buying power, and, again, the President would seem to be right in urging a 30-hour week, for this will spread employment and give work to a greater number of men and women."

Speeders at Street Intersections Receive Registrar's Warning

Whirling wheels speed toward a street intersection; feet press on the accelerators; pedestrians scurry for cover; sighs of relief as motorcars spurt by without a break in speed.

Policemen and safety officials, however, greet this type of road law violator with something more reactionary than sighs of relief. During the last month they have held up 5834 motorcar operators for failing to slow down at street intersections, an outstanding cause of highway accidents.

The records, reveal, too that the 439 highway fatalities of the current year to date were largely due to the fact that motorists were too lazy or too reckless to lift a heavy foot from the accelerator as a street crossing came into sight.

Speed in residential sections is also found to be a frequent cause of motor mishaps. To every one of these heedless drivers and those caught speeding at intersections, the police have presented tickets as reminders to slow down and the tickets are said to be increasing.

In 90 cases, violations were so serious as to be referred to the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and summonses were sent to 1622 operators. In the case of repeaters, the registrar is taking disciplinary action.

Bridge-crashers also are prevalent, the registrar notes. Other instances of foolhardiness on the road, resulting in 12 fatalities last week in the State, were enumerated by the registrar as riding on running boards and rear bumpers, backing up without looking around, and dashing by a street car stopped to discharge passengers.

New Hampshire Seeks Code to Aid Realtors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 17—The wide appeal of New Hampshire's unworked acres as possible sites for summer homes or permanent places for retirement has resulted in the calling of a convention of real estate men under the direction of the State Development Commission for the purpose of establishing a fair code of operations which would benefit both the realtor and the prospective buyer.

These steps were inspired by an avalanche of questions from out-of-state writers who appealed to the Development Commission for information regarding the possible purchase of property in the granite-strewn domain of the great stone face.

Mr. Donald T. Tuttle, secretary of the commission, explains that the State cannot embark in the real estate business, but in view of the growing appreciation of New Hampshire's rural tracts, it seemed expedient for realtors to form an organization which would serve as an official clearing house for information.

Radio Programs

Eastern Daylight Saving Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield
(990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural market report.
5:15 NBC, Tom Gerun's Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie," sketch.
6:00 Essex House Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; sport review.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Baby Rose Marie, songs.
7:30 Orin and Bearit, songs.
7:45 NBC, Meyer Davis's Orchestra.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra.
8:30 "Verse and Melody."
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook, Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Orchestra; soloist; harmony duo.
9:45 Clifford and Cameron, songs.
10:00 NBC, "The Hour Glass."
10:30 NBC, Greeting to United States Civilian Conservation Corps, President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
11:15 News; announcements.
11:30 Midnight Frolic.
12:00-1:00 a. m.—NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 NBC, Arlene Jackson, soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 NBC, Musical program.
6:00 "The Evening Tatler"; news; organ.
7:00 NBC, Musical program.
7:15 Popular vocal program.
7:30 NBC, "Lum and Abner," sketch.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Salute Program.
8:45 NBC, Conrad Thibault; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; Deems Taylor; soloists.
10:30 Del Castillo, organist.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15-12:00 NBC, dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS, Syracuse Spotlight Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy," sketch.
5:45 CBS, Helena H. Smith, talk.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Tarzan of the Apes," sketch.
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue," sketch.
6:45 Talks; musical programs.
7:00 CBS, Vera Van, contralto.
7:15 Yankee Singers.
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Address by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, "The Consumer and the Farm Bill."
8:30 CBS, Ambassadors; male trio.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, The Manhattan Serenaders.
9:15 CBS, The Street Singer.
9:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; soloists; comedienne.
9:45 CBS, World's Fair Invitation; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Hughie Connors Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, Reis and Dunn, songs; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Vocal trio; orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Sportraits," Ted Husing.
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Local and CBS dance music.
7:45 New England Council; Robert Huse, talk; "This Week in Business."
8:00 Recordings of Act 1, Pagliacci, by La Scala Orchestra and Chorus.
9:00 Hughie Connor's Orchestra.
9:15 Emerson Gill's Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Soloists; male chorus; symphony orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Address by President Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Citizen Conservation Corps; United States Army Band.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Studio string ensemble.
5:15 The Wandering Minstrel.
5:30 Local feature program.
5:45 Studio string ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
6:15 Studio string ensemble.
6:30 "Song Pictures," Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 "Sleepy Valley," sketch.
7:00 New Yorkers Orchestra.
7:15 "The Gossipers."
7:30 Local feature program.
7:45 Larry Thornton, tenor.
8:00 Financial talk, E. E. Nazzaro.
8:15 Local dance music.
8:30 Ethel Coolidge, soprano; organ.
8:45 Local dance music.
9:30 "Evening Reveries."
9:45 Broadcast to the Fishermen at Sea.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
2:00 p. m.—Musical programs.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:30 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; organ.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stock readings.
4:15 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS program.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:20 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:00 p. m.—Red Sox-Cleveland game, reported by Fred Hoey.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Organ recital.
9:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:15-5:00 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; gentle westerly winds.

Massachusetts, Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Tuesday; slightly cooler tonight.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate south, shifting to west winds and generally fair weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair, except showers middle of week; temperature near normal.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	74	Montreal	66	76
Bismarck	64	84	Nantucket	64	70
Boston	67	67	New Orleans	76	90
Buffalo	64	76	New York	70	70
Calgary	56	82	Norfolk, Va.	72	86
Charleston	80	86	North Platte	64	84
Chicago	64	70	Philadelphia	70	82
Cincinnati	66	84	Phoenix, Ariz.	86	108
Denver	62	87	Pittsburgh	64	86
Eastport, Me.	56	62	Portland, Me.	62	62
Hatteras	78	80	Raleigh	70	90
Honolulu, T.H.	74	..	St. Louis	73	86
7 p.m., July 16	..	78	St. Paul	64	82
Helena, Mont.	60	62	Salt Lake City	66	94
Huron, S. D.	60	66	San Francisco	58	66
Jacksonville	80	86	Santa Fe, N.M.	56	76
Kansas City	72	84	Seattle	56	72
Key West	80	90	Tampa	80	92
Los Angeles	72	76	Washington	66	86
Memphis	72	88	Wichita, Kan.	..	..
Miami, Fla.	84	88	Williston, N.D.	66	82

A—9 a. m. July 17.
B—Maximum July 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 8:27 p. m., Tuesday 9:05 a. m.
Height of tides 8.8 feet, 7.4 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:48 p. m.

Events Tonight

Esplanade concert, 8:30. Program as follows:

Triumphant Entry of the Boyards . . . Halvorsen
Ballet suite . . . . . . Rameau-Mottl
Largo from Symphony "From the New World" . . . . . . Dvořák
Overture to "Mignon" . . . . . . Thomas
Irish Rhapsody . . . . . . Victor Herbert
"Woodland Sketches" . . . . . . MacDowell
"By the Beautiful Blue Danube" waltz . . . . . . Strauss
March: "Only One Vienna" . Schrammel

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Italian Party: Dinner, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:20 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Dennis—Cape Playhouse, "Beware the Bull" (new), by Robert Hare Powell, with Lynne Overman and Hal Skelly, week of July 17.

South Yarmouth—Toy Theatre, "Tommy," week of July 17.

Provincetown — Wharf Theater, "Mahogany Hall" (new), by Charles Knox Robinson, with Katherine Warren, week of July 17.

West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "I Was Waiting for You," translation from the French of Jacques Natanson (new here), July 19.

Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "Criminal-at-Large," with Cecilia Loftus, week of July 17.

Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "The Good Fairy," week of July 17.

Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Theater, "Another Language," beginning July 20.

Tamworth, N. H. — The Barnstormers, "Three-Cornered Moon," week of July 17. Also playing at Holderness, Sugar Hill, Intervale and Wolfeboro.

Bar Harbor, Maine—The Surry Players, "The Youngest," beginning July 20.

Skowhegan, Maine—Lakewood Theater, "A Saturday Night," week of July 17.

Ogunquit, Maine — Ogunquit Playhouse, "The Late Christopher Bean," week of July 17.

Brookfield Center, Conn.—The Brookfield Players, "I Have Seen Myself Before" (new), by Virgil Geddes, week of July 17.

Newport, R. I.—Casino Theater, "The Middle Watch," week of July 17.

Events Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Mr. Clifford K. Brown, Boston Y. M. C. A. executive secretary, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Sale of specialty articles, benefit New England Farm and Garden Shop, Cloverly-by-the-Sea, estate of Mrs. Edward B. Sargent, Harbor Road, Bass Rocks, 11 to 5:30.

Marblehead Garden Club: Annual summer flower show, Studio Building, Ship's Cabin, 1 Front Street, 3:30, through Wednesday.

Yacht Builders of New England: Meeting, Hotel Statler.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Italian Party: Luncheon and breakfast, Hotel Statler.

Doric Gallery: Exhibition and sale of pictures, 96 Granite Street, Pigeon Cove, 10 to 5.

Theaters

Fine Arts Theater—"Die Singende Stadt," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:20 p. m.
Majestic—"Gold Diggers of 1933," 10:00, 11:40 a. m., 1:37, 3:44, 5:48, 7:54, 10:00 p. m.
Loew's State—"Storm at Daybreak," 12:25, 3:05, 5:30, 7:35, 9:55 p. m.
R. K. O. Keith's—"Double Harness," 10:27 a. m., 1:25, 4:23, 7:21, 10:19 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Heroes for Sale," 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts. Byzantine Coins, lent by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Jackson Holmes; Engravings after Peter Bruegel; Constable-Lucas, "English Landscape"; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 2d.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court) — Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents. Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free, through July 22. Free guidance Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 11; other hours by appointment.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge — General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

The Architects' Shop — Exhibition water color paintings by Mr. Samuel Homsey.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 350 old-fashioned, modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Casson Galleries—General summer shows.

Boston Art Club—Members' group exhibitions. Through July 29.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Print Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Schervee Studio—General print show.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls — Original illustrations by L. Leslie Brooke. Through July 31.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge —Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeannette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Society of Arts and Crafts—Enamels by Ernestine Mills. Through July 31.

Motion Pictures

We Cover the Movies

Lovely Miss Ann Harding, one of the few real ladies of the screen, graces the photoplay at R. K. O. Keith's this week, "Double Harness," which opened Saturday. As a girl with a businesslike view of marriage, she sets out to capture the care-free playboy (William Powell) by deception; finds out that marriage is not so unemotional a matter as she supposed, and eventually works out a harmonious relation. Her subdued technique makes the character believable; her fine voice and gracious presence make it lovable. Mr. Powell makes the hero's self-assurance doubly and uncomfortably sure. Mr. Henry Stephenson adds distinction to the cast, which includes Miss Lilian Bond and Mr. Reginald Owen. The picture is well constructed—a tightly knit and amusing little comedy.

In "Heroes for Sale" at the **Metropolitan Theater** (opening Friday) Mr. Richard Barthelmess has a very bad time of it, indeed. In recent years Mr. Barthelmess has been casting his nice, serious eyes over sociological conditions, and he has incorporated the results of his meditations into his pictures. But it is a mistake to try to cram all of humanity's miseries into one production or to pile too many misfortunes on one central figure. You can't believe in them all. Everybody gets a break once in a while. "Heroes for Sale" avoids sentimentality and deals thoughtfully and without much theatrical exaggeration with the unemployed. Miss Aline MacMahon has a grand character part, and Miss Loretta Young a big-eyed, curly-cued one. The stage show offers a condensed version of Gounod's "Faust" by the American Civic Opera Company, Mr. Fabien Sevitsky conducting, and Mr. Jay C. Flippen in "Twentieth Century Minstrels."

"Storm at Daybreak," at **Loew's State Theater**, stars Miss Kay Francis, Mr. Walter Huston and Mr. Nils Asther as the three points of a highly romanticized triangle. Mr. Huston is a Serbian with the hustling American manner. Mr. Nils Asther is awfully handsome in the uniform and helmet of a Hungarian officer. And although Miss Francis's dark eyes can look meltingly tender at times, she conveys little sense of real emotion. She wears her clothes too consciously with an air. Mr. Richard Boleslassky, the director, fails to live up to his jaunty little brochure on "Acting: the First Six Lessons." From his essays, we expected more subtlety and variety and far less straight Hollywoodizing. He copies the Russian technique here and there—with a very faint carbon. Opened Friday.

At the **Paramount and Fenway Theaters** (opened Thursday) is an unobjectionable little comedy of juvenile love, "Best of Enemies." Miss Marion Nixon and Mr. Buddy Rogers are the sweethearts. Mr. Frank Morgan endows the American father with those foolish mannerisms he used in his musical comedy days. Mr. Joseph Cawthorn wins more sympathy as the German parent. Their children's affection overcomes the feud between them. "Disgraced," with Miss Helen Twelvetrees, Mr. Bruce Cabot and Miss Adrienne Ames, is the companion picture. M. L.

Italy Renews Treaty

ROME, July 17 (AP)—Italy today renewed for a period of six months its treaty of friendship with Roumania. This was considered important because many circles had concluded the treaty would not be renewed, in view of recent developments in Balkan politics.

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Connecticut Fruit And Poultry Sold In Auction Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17—Taking matters into their own hands when unsatisfactory market returns persisted, two groups of Connecticut farmers, the poultrymen and the fruit growers, have set up auction markets which after a fair trial are proving the soundness of the judgment of their organizers.

Four such markets now are running in the State, one for fruit and one for poultry and eggs at New Haven, a poultry and egg market at Hartford, and a fruit market at Manchester. Farmers bring their produce to the auction center on specified days. An auctioneer and clerical staff are paid through assessments on each sale. Buyers for wholesale houses compete for the produce they want. The fruit markets were the first to start, a year ago. The poultry markets were organized this spring.

Of the poultry markets the Connecticut Department of Agriculture says that prices for poultry range two to three cents higher than farmers could receive otherwise. Buyers used to pay a few cents under the New York price. In the auction markets prices have equaled or bettered the New York top.

In the fruit markets strawberries have been the chief crop marketed this season. The strawberry yield was of poor quality, but prices during part of the harvest ran to better than the average level in the auctions. Later, peaches, and some vegetables, will be sold in the two fruit auctions.

Connecticut Farmers To Get Vehicle Markers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., July 17—Connecticut farmers must wear the mark of their occupation on their motorcars. The last General Assembly granted farmers the right to operate motor vehicles used only on the farm or on the highway adjacent to the farm without a registration.

Mr. Michael A. Connor, Motor Vehicles Commissioner, now has ruled that such vehicles must have a distinguishing marker, to be issued free. Drivers must have operators' licenses.

Trade Memberships Higher

CHICAGO, July 15—Two memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade sold Friday at $15,000 and $16,000, up $500 and $1500, respectively, from the previous transaction and new highs for the current movement.

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Science and Health Among Best Books By Women Authors

(Continued from Page 1)

at Hull House," by Miss Jane Addams.

"A History of Woman Suffrage," by Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Matilda Joslyn Gage.

"The Promised Land," by Mary Antin.

"The Great Catherine," by Miss Katherine Anthony.

"Earth Horizon," by Mrs. Mary Austin.

"Life and Letters of Emily Dickinson," by Mrs. Martha Gilbert Dickinson Bianchi.

"Grandmother Brown's Hundred Years," By Mrs. Harriet Brown.

"Mozart," by Marcia Davenport.

"Angels and Amazons," by Inez Haynes Irwin.

"The Story of My Life," by Helen Keller.

"A New England Girlhood," by Lucy Larcom.

"John Keats," by Amy Lowell.

"Pere Marquette, Priest, Pioneer and Adventurer," by Agnes Repplier.

"My Brother, Theodore Roosevelt," by Corinne Roosevelt Robinson.

"The Story of a Pioneer," by Anna Howard Shaw.

"Life of Abraham Lincoln," by Ida M. Tarbell.

"Glimpses of Fifty Years," by Frances Willard.

Drama

Six books of drama are included in the list. They are:

"When Ladies Meet," by Rachel Crothers.

"The Poor Little Rich Girl," by Eleanor Gates.

"Allison's House," by Susan Glaspell.

"The Piper," by Josephine Preston Peabody.

"Fashion," by Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie.

"Sun-Up," by Lula Vollmer.

Essays

"Godey's Lady's Book," by Sara J. Hale, quaint record of times when society in the United States was beginning to develop a flavor of its own, is one of the five volumes of essays on the list. The others are:

"On Understanding Women," by Mary Beard.

"Letters from New York," by Lydia Child.

"Papers on Literature and Art," by Margaret Fuller.

"Poets and Their Art," by Harriet Monroe.

Fiction

Fiction on the list includes 19 volumes, ranging from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," by Harriet Beecher Stowe, and "Ramona," by Helen Hunt Jackson, to "The Good Earth," by Pearl Buck. The other titles are:

"The Conqueror," by Gertrude Atherton.

"Death Comes for the Archbishop," by Willa Cather.

"The Lamplighter," by Maria Cummins.

"Show Boat," by Edna Ferber.

"Deepening Stream," by Dorothy Canfield Fisher.

"Miss Lulu Bett," by Zona Gale.

"Leavenworth Case," by Anna Katherine Green.

"Lummox," by Fannie Hurst.

"Led Horse," by Mary Hallock Foote.

"The Country of the Pointed Firs," by Sara Orne Jewett.

"To Have and To Hold," by Mary Johnson.

"Mother," by Kathleen Norris.

"Scarlet Sister Mary," by Julia Peterkin.

"The Time of Man," by Elizabeth Madox Roberts.

"The Little French Girl," by Anne Douglas Sedgwick.

"Ethan Frome," by Edith Wharton.

"St. Elmo," by Augusta Evans Wilson.

Humor

Three volumes of humor were selected:

"The Peterkin Papers," by Lucretia Peabody Hale."

"Samantha at the Centennial," by Marietta Holley.

"American Humor," by Constance Wayfield Rourke.

Juvenile Fiction

Twelve books of juvenile fiction on the list are:

"Little Women," by Louisa May Alcott.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy," by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

"Dotty Dimply," by Rebecca Clark.

"Cat Who went to Heaven," by Elizabeth Coatesworth.

"Hans Brinker, or The Silver Skates," by Mary Mapes Dodge.

"Elsie Dinsmore," by Martha Finley.

"Pollyana," by Eleanor H. Porter.

"Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," by Alice Caldwell Rice.

"Five Little Pepper Stories," by Margaret Sidney.

"The Wide Wide World," by Susan Warner.

"Daddy-Long-Legs," by Jean McKinney Webster.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Kate Douglas Wiggin.

Poetry

Fourteen books of poetry selected by the committee are:

"Poems," by Alice and Phœbe Cary.

"Bells at Evening and Other Poems," by Fanny J. Crosby.

"Honey Out of the Rock," by Babette Deutsch.

"Complete Poems of Emily Dickinson."

"Collected Poems of H. D.," by Hilda Doolittle.

"Later Lyrics," by Julia Ward Howe.

"Renascence," by Edna St. Vincent Millay.

"Poems," by Louise Chandler Moulton.

"Death and Taxes," by Dorothy Parker.

"Selected Poems," by Lizette Woodworth Reese.

"Fiddler's Farewell," by Leonora Speyer.

"Rivers to the Sea," by Sara Teasdale.

"Lyrics and Sonnets," by Edith Thomas.

"Complete Poems," by Elinor Wylie.

Religious

Besides "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy, other books selected in the religious classification are:

"The Sabbath in Puritan New England," by Alice Earle.

"Franciscan Adventures," by Vida Scudder.

Natural Science

Under the classification of science, the committee selected:

"Introduction to the Study of Variable Stars," by Caroline Furness.

"An Atlas of the Medulla and Mid-Brain," by Florence Sabin.

Short Stories

Under short stories the titles selected are:

"Meadow Grass," by Alice Brown.

"Old Chester Tales," by Margaret Deland.

"A New England Nun and Other Stories," by Mary Wilkins Freeman.

"In the Tennessee Mountains," by Mary N. Murfree.

Social Science

Under social science, the committee chose:

"Women in Industry," by Edith Abbott.

"Woman Suffrage and Politics," by Carrie Chapman Catt.

"Remarks on Prisons and Prison Discipline in the United States," by Dorothea Dix.

"Husbands and Homes," by Mary Harland.

"My Story of the War," by Mary A. Livermore.

"Coming of Age in Samoa," by Margaret Mead.

"Women and The New Race," by Margaret Sanger.

Travel

Under travel, the committee chose:

"Carl Akeley's Africa," by Mary L. Akeley.

"Spanish Highways and Byways," by Katherine Lee Bates.

"New Orleans, The Place and the People," by Grace King.

"Ports and Happy Places," by Cornell Stratton Porter.

"A Woman Tenderfoot in Egypt," by Grace Thompson Seton.

"House of Exile," by Nora Waln.

The committee was comprised of Faith Baldwin, Ellis Parker Butler, Stephen Vincent Benet, Alice Booth, Louis Bromfield, Mrs. Harry J. Burnham, Coningsby Dawson, Babette Deutsch, Nathan Haskell Dole, Irita Van Doren, Robert Frost, Wilfred J. Funk, Zona Gale, John Wesley Hill, Fannie Hurst, Hendrick W. Van Loon, Fulton Cursler, Julia Peterkin, Russell Potter, Don Seitz, Ida M. Tarbell, Charles Edward Russell, Charles Hanson Towne, Dr. Blanche Colton Williams, and representatives of 60 colleges and universities in all parts of the United States.

Rose From the Ranks at Capital

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ARNO B. CAMMERER

Thirty Years of Government Service Has Prepared Him for Directorship of the National Park Service. He Succeeds Horace M. Albright.

Cammerer Succeeds To Office as Director For National Parks

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 17—Politics was shunted aside in the appointment of the new director of the National Park Service, carrying out a tradition of long standing that this one service in the Federal Government should be entirely in the hands of those familiar with its peculiar needs.

Mr. Arno B. Cammerer, appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Mr. Horace M. Albright, retiring director, takes over his new office backed by almost 30 years of government service, of which the last half has been spent in the National Park Service. His long government career began as a bookkeeper in the Treasury Department in 1904, from which point he rose to be a confidential clerk to a succession of assistant secretaries. In 1916 he went to the National Commission of Fine Arts as assistant secretary while at the same time serving the Congressional Public Buildings Commission.

Mr. Cammerer came to the National Park Service in 1919, when his present predecessor, Mr. Albright, resigned his assistant directorship to become superintendent of Yellowstone Park. Since that date the two men have been closely connected with each other, Mr. Cammerer acting as Mr. Albright's right-hand man during the 9½ years during which the latter has been director of the service.

The new director is particularly noted for his development of the newer national parks in the East, the great western parks having been for the most part established before he came into the service. He has been particularly instrumental in establishing the Great Smokies, Shenandoah, Mammoth Cave and Isle Royale National Parks and Monuments.

World Shipping Tonnage Decreases

World shipping is decreasing in tonnage!

Back in days of the World War, America built "a bridge of ships" that the flow of food and supplies to Europe might not be interrupted. Britain has always led the world in shipping tonnage. Other maritime nations had fleets much larger than the United States.

Now comes Mr. Hugh D. Butler, New England manager of the United States bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, with the information that the world's merchant marine advanced in 1932 by the addition of 726,591 gross tons of new ships, but nearly twice as much tonnage under all flags was scrapped or condemned during that year. And the tonnage of vessels scrapped has increased annually for the three years ended with 1932. Britain scrapped the greatest tonnage in 1932, with 450,000 gross tons; Italy was next with 356,000 tons; Holland had 121,000 tons, Greece 73,000 France 61,000, America 59,000, Germany 56,000 and Japan 18,000.

Groceryman Tells Little Willie's 'Ma' The 'How Come' of Rise in Bread Price

Scene: Almost any grocery or corner bakery in New England.

Time: Today.

As the curtain rises little Willie is asking for a loaf of bread. The chubby little hand, tightly closed over some coins, slowly open.

"You haven't enough here, sonny," says the gruff but kindly voice of the store-keeper. "The price of bread is up. Here's the bread. Now run back and tell Mother to send down a couple of cents next time."

Act II—Same place. Later in the same day.

The roomy white apron of the kindly baker, spread wide open over his portly figure, is slightly wrinkled as evidence of his day's activities. Mother is paying the 2 cents due and asking "how come."

"Well, it's this way," says the baker, "flour is up $4.23 a barrel since Jan. 3 of this year, including this new-fangled processing tax Uncle Sam has put on wheat. My friend, Mr. Paul T. Rothwell, president of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange, tells me that on the flour we use, the advance since January is $5.30 a barrel. Now, I've been baking bread for a score of years and I'm telling you that Mr. Rothwell is right when he says that $5.30 a barrel more for my flour means 1.76 cents a pound loaf of bread excess cost. You know, these experts have got this down pretty fine—scientific analysis, research, and all that.

"Well, Mr. Rothwell says that the average advance in the price of bread by the New England baker is entirely justified. Some people have been unkind—not like you, ma'am—and have scolded about the price going up. But as Mr. Rothwell says, 'The Government desires every industry to secure a fair profit. The baking industry is no exception.'

"When a fellow comes in this shop and kicks about my price going up, he probably doesn't know that a two-cent advance more nearly represents the advance in actual cost of flour, sugar, lard, milk, etc., than does the two and a half to three-cent jump that some bakers are charging. But then, those fellows are usually the ones, as Mr. Rothwell says, who cut bread prices far below any possible cost of production during the recent era of reckless competition and fighting among themselves.

"The responsible New England baker has not advanced his price above the actual increase in his cost of production. Bring on the investigators from Washington, the Massachusetts state capital or any place else."

Byrd's Men—and Dogs To Use New Biscuits

When the sled dogs of Admiral Richard E. Byrd get to the vicinity of the South Pole some months hence, they will draw the Antarctic explorers and their supplies nearer and nearer to the magnetic objective of expeditions for centuries, fed on a rich concentrated food made in Boston.

This became known today when a fish product was shipped from a Cambridge, Mass., and Salhus, Norway, company to be made up into biscuits. Admiral Byrd, who plans to start on his second Antarctic jaunt in September, using the former United States Coastguard cutter Bear of Oakland, now at the Charlestown navy yard, has ordered an additional supply of this food for his personnel as well as the hardy dogs. Its use as a ration for dogs as well as humans is said to be unique in the history of polar expeditions.

Veterans Honor Economy Opponents

The National Economy Act is estimated to save a financially harassed nation $500,000,000, and it embodies concepts that have already wiped $1,786,000,000 from the federal deficit.

Yesterday 5000 members of the American Legion and the United Spanish War Veterans honored four Massachusetts representatives who voted against that Act. The veterans expressed their gratitude by a parade through the Back Bay ending at the bandstand in the Boston Common, where the Representatives said they voted "according to the dictates of their conscience."

The Representatives were John W. McCormack of South Boston, William P. Connery of Lynn, Arthur D. Healey of Somerville and John J. Douglass of East Boston. Mr. Harold P. Reddon, State Legion adjutant was commissioned to give a citation to Representative William J. Granfield of Springfield, who was absent.

Air Postage Cut Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Extension of the southern leg of gulf ports air mail route to tap the more northerly branch at Big Spring, Texas, and a reduction of air mail postage rates to five cents an ounce, regardless of weight of the parcel, have been favored by the Mobile Chamber of Commerce.

Women From 33 Countries Begin World Program Work

(Continued from Page 1)

national wealth of which there is enough for everyone. The reluctance to do this is because each is afraid that he will lose the position he now has and emerge with a little less than his present wealth. This fear is what we must wipe out."

In her keynote speech last evening Miss Phillips asked the question of the representatives of national organizations composing the council, "Shall it be progress"? In their deliberations of the week a number of distinguished men and women will suggest possibilities and on Thursday evening at a banquet Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, will attempt to answer Miss Phillips' question.

"It is easy to resolute and we have done too much of it in the past," said Miss Phillips. "Words, by and large, have become an outlet for the speaker rather than a contribution to the listener. Unless we are willing to substitute deeds there is little hope for the future."

The new order will require a complete restatement of the inherited social code, Miss Phillips declared and she told the women that "charity does not express so fine a love as willingness to accept a redistribution of wealth, and employment and opportunity will do away with any need for charity.

"World friendship is not so well expressed by sending shiploads of food and clothing to less fortunate people in devastated areas as it would be through a world planning which would obviate the need of spasmodic generosities. A passionate desire for peace proves itself more clearly by curtailment of the manufacture and sale of arms than by the exchange of polite and superficial words. We cannot truly desire the welfare of all unless we are willing to participate in the changes necessary to secure that welfare.

Secure at a Price

"If we want the things for which we talk we can only secure them at a price. That price involves thorough understanding of the causes and relationships between varied factors which united produce results that are either better for the few or good for all. It involves spiritual growth which will make us realize that material things at the cost of social justice means neither happiness nor success, that civilization is served by social justice not in theory but in practice and that practice must mean drastic changes in our conceptions, perhaps in our form of government, and certainly in our social standards. Finally it involves the realization that we can never have these changes by wish thinking. They are the results of causes which we consciously must control. They may come through revolution, they can come, however, through orderly planning conscientiously and determinedly carried out."

The guests were welcomed by Mayor Edward F. Kelly and Mr. Rufus Dawes, president of the Century of Progress exposition. Responses on behalf of the foreign guests were made by Dr. Wally Aexandrescu of Roumania, Baroness Ishimoto of Japan and Miss Margaret Bondfield of England. Consuls to the United States from 48 governments introduced the representatives from 33 countries.

Miss Phillips read a message from President Roosevelt, who said: "May I take this opportunity, therefore, to express the hope that the meeting will be successful in every way, arriving at definite conclusions for advancing the high purposes as indicated by the tentative program. Nor can I let this opportunity go by without a word of congratulation on your achievements of the past, which I have watched with a great deal of interest, and the hope that the future will see like progress."

Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the advisory committee of the congress.

Theme of Congress

"Our common cause—civilization," which is the theme of the congress, was presented this morning by Mrs. Mary R. Beard of New York City, co-author with Mr. Charles Beard of several histories. The modern age has an equipment for understanding civilization which no thinking of the ancient or medieval world possessed, said Mrs. Beard. Social sciences create the union and social history helps to enlighten about mankind's struggle for a home, food, shelter, clothing, labor, and the rewards for labor, beauty, and the chance for self-expression.

"There remains the union of thought and action," said Mrs. Beard. "Knowing is not enough. We must have purpose. Enlisted in a well-defined common cause, we may give some direction to the future as humanity has never done consciously."

It is not the machine itself, but the tendency to concentrate on the quality and quantity of the product which makes people oblivious to the worker and his needs, said Dr. Lillian Gilbreth of Montclair, N. J., engineer.

Wrongly used the machine can be a peril, but rightly used it can "pull the world out of depression," Dr. Gilbreth stated, and she added, "there still exists too many machines which may well cripple rather than extend the personality of the men and women who run them. But there is more and more a tendency to feel that the machine may be so designed as to remove drudgery, to give the user a sense of power, and to suggest efficient motions of use, because the designers have had this in mind.

"If the ethics, personal and social, of the employer and the employee, in whose behalf the man-machine work is done, are such that everyone concerned can know that the product of the effort is for the good of all, the complete shift of emphasis in thinking from machine to man will have taken place."

If capitalism does not accept the socialization of money and credit it may be forced, at no distant date, to accept the socialization of production, declared Dr. Paul H. Douglas of the University of Chicago. He pointed to the failure of industry and banking to remedy conditions as justification for the Government to step in and approved the liberal financing of relief and extremely large expenditures upon public works. But the public works should not be confined to the open spaces, he said, since the most urgent need is for housing.

"Large slum localities need to be cleared and used for parks," said Dr. Douglas, "the worst of the grade crossings should be eliminated. Some ventures in electrification should be carried through. Such a public works program would require billions of dollars, employ hundreds of thousands of men and increase the demand for materials of all kinds. The first task is to get out of the depression. The next is to prevent our falling into another. There must therefore be a continuing policy of monetary control."

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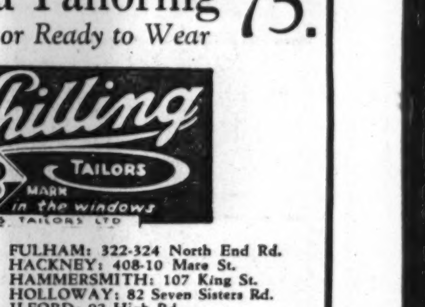

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LIVERPOOL: 53-59 Ranelagh St.
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MANCHESTER: 22-24 Oldham St.
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NEWPORT: 19 High St.
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The Children's Page

Marigold in Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY,
Author of Milly-Molly-Mandy

ONCE upon a time there was a little girl named Marigold Mobbs. She was just a nice ordinary little girl, and her mother, Mrs. Mobbs, meant to have given her just a nice ordinary little name, like Ann or Jane. But when she was a baby, and her godmother first came to visit her, all the flowers were in bloom in the little cottage garden; and the godmother, directly she saw her lying in her mother's arms, exclaimed, "Why, bless the child!—her downy hair is just the color of those morigolds! She must be named Marigold."

So Marigold the baby was named, for Mrs. Mobbs would not for the world have done anything contrary to the godmother's wishes. For Marigold's godmother (you will hardly believe it!) was one of that genuine, old-fashioned, story-book kind—a real fairy godmother!

How Mrs. Mobbs ever came to meet such a person in these days I don't know; and how she ever got her to be godmother to her child I don't know either; but so it was.

Well, one day, when Marigold was seven years old, the postman brought her a letter from this wonderful godmother, inviting her to come and spend a few days in godmother's own house; and Marigold was just as pleased and excited as you would have been! A carriage was to be sent to fetch her, and Marigold wondered very much whether it would be a golden coach-and-four, or a pumpkin drawn by white mice like Cinderella's, or what.

The Great Day Arrives

But when the great day arrived, there drew up to the little garden gate a rather shabby black open carriage, with a rather elderly black horse, and a stout red-cheeked coachman in black livery holding the reins.

Marigold was hurried into hat and coat, her box was placed in the carriage, and she herself helped in by the red-cheeked coachman, and the rug tucked round her legs. Then Mrs. Mobbs kissed her good-by and told her to be a good girl and do everything her godmother wished. And then the carriage drove slowly off.

Clip, clop, clip, clop they went, driving far beyond where Marigold had ever been before. And then at last they stopped before a big wrought-iron gate, which looked just like a great black spider-web stretched between two high walls.

So this was where Godmother lived!

The red-cheeked coachman helped her out and opened the gate.

"Will you go through, Missy?" he said. "I think I hear the Mistress coming to meet you."

So Marigold went expectantly in. She had never seen such a beautiful garden, or so many flowers before. They bloomed in great masses each side of the path all the way up to the quaint old house, where Marigold could see the front door standing open welcomingly in the rose-shaded porch.

But there was no sign of Godmother. Marigold started to walk up the path, and then, suddenly, just by the big clump of delphiniums halfway between the house and herself, she saw a tall, grave lady coming to meet her.

Marigold's fairy godmother!

She was very tall. Her gray hair with its high comb, and her long black dress with its little black silk apron, had an odd old-fashioned look; and so had the big gold brooch which fastened her white fichu, and the big gold rings on her white hands—one of which held an ebony walking-stick. But when she came close Marigold forgot all these details, and only thought what a sweet kind lovely face her godmother had.

"Well, well, well!" said Godmother, putting one finger under Marigold's chin to look at her. And she said it so kindly that it seemed as if she could not possibly have said anything nicer or more welcoming! Then she took Marigold's little hand in her own, and they walked up the path into the house.

An elderly red-cheeked woman in a white cap and apron, whom her godmother called Jenny, helped her off with hat and coat, and then she was shown the way into a pretty sitting-room, smelling of lavender and roses and tea-cakes, where her godmother was already seated at a little tea-table.

"Tea, Marigold?" asked Godmother, "or would you prefer lemonade?"

"Oh, lemonade, please, Godmother!" said Marigold. And Godmother lifted the big silver teapot and poured lemonade into one of the cups.

Marigold took it and said, "Thank you!" politely, but she was very much surprised. She had strawberry jam with her first scone; with her second she chose honey, and Godmother handed her the same dish. But honey came out of it, not jam.

"Now, Marigold," said Godmother, as soon as tea was over, "you must go to bed early today, after your journey. Jenny shall take you up!" And to Marigold's great concern Godmother rang for the maid then and there—with the sun shining and the garden just calling to her to come and explore it!

Marigold Remembers

Marigold almost wanted to cry; but she remembered her mother saying, "You'll be a very good girl and do everything Godmother tells you, won't you?" So when Jenny came she got up obediently, and Godmother gave her a very loving good-night.

Marigold's bedroom was the prettiest little room you ever saw, all furnished with green and yellow, and patterned with marigolds as if it had been done specially for her. Jenny soon undressed her, and tucked her into bed, and then she wished her good-night and went downstairs.

But no sooner did Marigold settle into her pillows, trying to forget the sunshine outside, than suddenly—her little bed whisked through the window and floated in the air just outside, with her still in it!

"Ooooh!" whispered Marigold. She clutched the coverlet and peered around. It was a funny feeling, being out in the sunlight and yet still in bed, in her nightgown; and funnier still to be floating round on a level with the eaves.

The bed-head was nudging against the thatch of the roof, and she put out a hand and gave it a little push off, and set the bed slowly floating away from the house. It brushed by a great poplar tree, and the leaves pattered along over her pillow and face, like a lot of cool little green hands. Marigold curled up comfortably and looked down over the edge of the mattress into Godmother's garden. She had no fear of the bed flying too far away with her, or tipping her out; somehow she thought it might even be a nice little game planned by her godmother to amuse her. "Perhaps that's why she sent me to bed early!" thought Marigold.

How bright the flowers looked down there under the evening sun, and what a big beautiful garden it was! There was the stout coachman busily typing up the roses. And there was Jenny coming out from the kitchen door to talk with him. The bed passed slowly over their heads, but they did not look up.

Marigold chuckled delightedly.

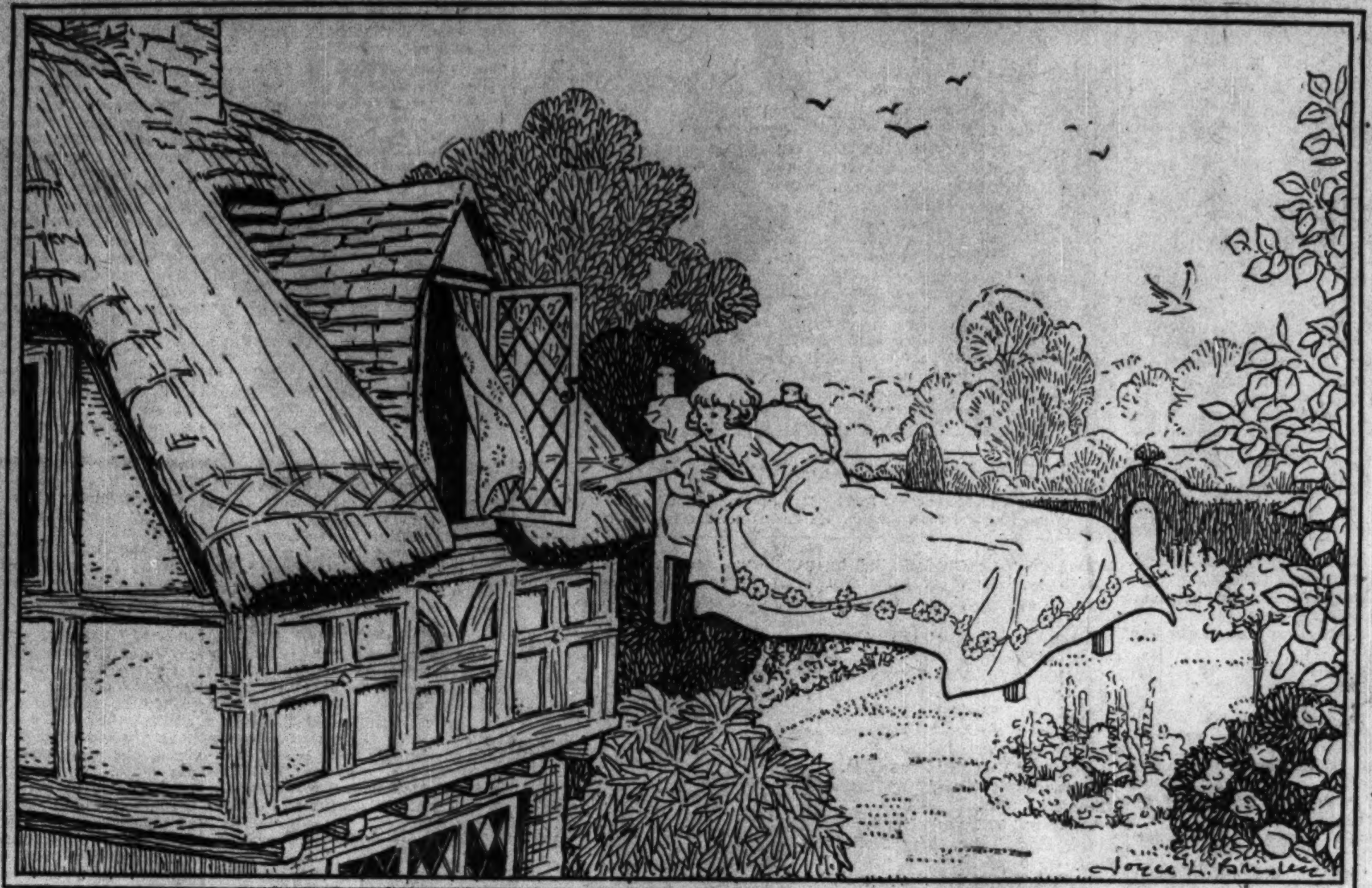
Presently she glimpsed the black folds of her godmother's gown behind some flower-beds, and as the bed drifted slowly along she saw Godmother sitting on a rustic bench, with her beautiful hands resting on the top of her black stick. There was a little black kitten playing round her skirts, and it gave a sudden spring and climbed into her lap, and Godmother smiled and stroked it gently with her hand.

Marigold wondered deeply if Godmother knew what was floating in the sky just above her; but if she knew she gave no sign of it, and the bed drifted on.

The sun was getting low now, and the birds in the trees began chattering together as they sought their places for the night. Marigold lay back in great contentment among her pillows.

After that the night seemed to slip up and wrap her round gently, so that she forgot where she was. And then it slid away so fast that in no time at all it was gone; and she woke to find herself back in her little bedroom again, without any idea how she had got there!

[Those of you who so much enjoyed the Milly-Molly-Mandy stories will be glad to see Miss Brisley back again on the Children's Page. Today she is introducing us to a new little playmate, Marigold. We shall hope to hear more of Marigold's adventures before long.]



Drawn by Joyce L. Brisley for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHE PUT OUT HER HAND AND GAVE IT A LITTLE PUSH OFF

Signs of Rain

HAVE you ever noticed that people in the country seem to know a great deal more about the weather than their city cousins? People in cities depend on the weather reports in the papers or over the radio but in the country they tell from the sky, from animals, birds and insects and even from flowers.

Before a storm, cows stop their grazing and lie down in the grass, often keeping quite close together, especially if it is going to be a bad storm.

Sheep are always restless before a storm and make a good deal of noise, and the young lambs are unusually playful, frolicking all over the pasture.

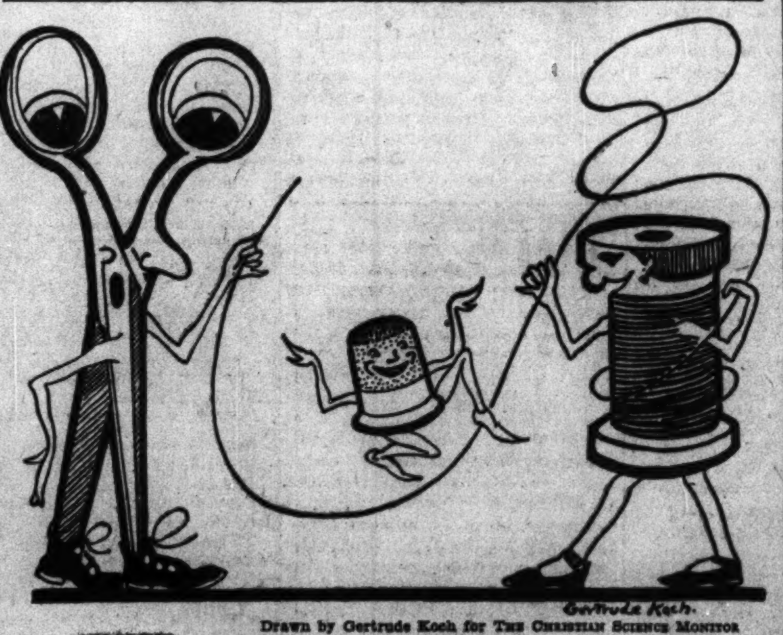
Among the feathered-folk, one can also see the signs of storm. Ducks balance themselves on their heads in the pools or ponds where they swim, often showing only their tails and a little of their backs above the waterline. Fowls stay close to their homes instead of scattering about and feeding. Birds may be seen sitting on the branches, busily oiling their feathers with their beaks, thus getting a waterproof raincoat.

In the insect world, spiders never build new webs before a storm but either eat the old web and hide away under leaves or the bark of trees, or leave the old web unmended until the storm is over. Bees are fine weather indicators. When they keep close around the hives and appear to be very restless, often flying against each other, it is the sign of storm.

In the flower world the pimpernel, morning glories, hawkweeds and some other plants close their flowers before a rain, while if the blossoms are expanded, no matter how doubtful the sky looks, it is sure to be fine.

The extra brightness of the stars or a haziness or circle around the moon generally means a storm. The peculiar look in the sky when the sun is "drawing water," that is, when you see the sun's rays streaming down through the clouds, means rain, as does a circle around the moon.

All these and many more signs speak a language to the country-wise who for generations have studied nature and her ways.


Gertrude Koch.

Drawn by Gertrude Koch for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Sewing Game

When Mother gets her basket out
Upon a rainy day,
There's going to be some fun I know,
'Cause then I'm sure to play
A very happy little game
Called "learning how to sew"
So right away I get my chair
And place things in a row.

The scissors man with great big eyes
Is ready at my hand
To snip a thread of just right length
Whenever I command.
The spools are very beautiful
Of colors gay and true
To match the cloth that I may use
To make a gift for you.

But most of all in this nice game
The thimble I love best;
Without it there would be no fun
In using all the rest.
So nimbly does it help me out
My task is neatly done
And so the nimble thimble
My heart has truly won.

Carolyn Lyons

Otters at Work and Play

THIS is the story of Mr. Brown Otter who lives in a quiet creek of a fast flowing stream, and occasionally makes excursions down to the sea.

Many years ago, the Otter family lived chiefly on land and roamed the forests. One day, however, they followed a great family of eels across ponds and swampy ground toward the sea. Then a strange thing happened. An old dog otter, more adventurous than the rest, ran from the shallows into deep water, and in order to keep himself afloat, worked his paws in quick, short movements. To his surprise he found he was swimming; he also discovered he could dive below the surface and come up again without choking.

From that time otters haunted the rivers, and after many generations the skin between each toe widened and formed a web. Claws grew much shorter, and tails which had been small became longer, thicker, and very powerful, so that they could be used as rudders.

Mother Otter's Clever Plan

Because of the past link with the land no baby otter takes to the water naturally, and his mother has to use a very clever device in order to get her timid child into it. One morning she gives her baby no breakfast, and then, when he is really hungry, calls to him from the river's edge with a note in her voice which means food, and then, when she sees him approaching, she jumps into the river. In her mouth she holds a choice, and delicious smelling piece of food. Very soon hunger gives the baby courage, and before he realizes what he is doing, he finds himself in the river.

At first he does not like the cold water, but the thought of food makes him kick out with his little legs. And then, quite suddenly, he finds he is swimming, and with a cry of joy, makes for his mother.

When she thinks this first swimming lesson has lasted long enough, she picks her son up in her mouth and carries him home. The next day the same method is adopted, but on the third, the little otter needs no coaxing, and glories in his new-found power.

If, however, a baby otter fails to react to this method, the mother does not hesitate, but picking him up in her mouth, drops him into the river herself, where by dint of much pushing with her nose and paws, and talking to him in her own language, she eventually teaches him to swim.

Trips Across Country

The next step in a baby otter's education is to be taken across country. These excursions train him to use his sense of smell, and develop speed in his short legs, and in a little while even the youngest can find his way home.

In the choice of a home the mother is wise, selecting one to which she can return year after year. On account of their thick hair otters do not need much to keep them warm, but make a bed, in a hollowed-out trunk or a small cave, from pebbles and tufts of grass and reeds which they gather from the river. Here, with her young snuggled against her warm throat, or under her paws, a mother otter sleeps securely.

A new-born otter measures no more than five inches in length, yet by the time he is strong enough to swim between 50 and 100 yards under water he will be 20 inches long. When born he cannot see, and perhaps it is for this reason that mother otters are so specially careful of their young. Every morning she holds her baby between her paws, licking him thoroughly all over. But when, after a fortnight, his blue eyes open, washing is the first thing he has to do for himself.

Otters are very inquisitive and cannot resist anything brightly colored. A tinted pebble, or a shining piece of glass amuses them for hours. They will lie on their backs tossing the lovely thing into the air and catching it in their paws again. Then they will carry the toy home in their mouths, sleep with it, and take it out to play with again the next day.

Strangely enough otters have no regular sleeping hours, but rest whenever they feel tired. Often, when the moon is full, one otter will call to another, as if to say "Come out and play!" Then from the banks little brown heads make long rippling lines across the surface of the water, or bubbles will break to show where an otter swims below. Silently they gather to play hide-and-seek among the reeds, or to learn some new tricks. In this way they pass the night until dawn breaks when, in twos and threes, they swim down stream again and disappear from sight.

Where the Dew Comes From

"I WONDER if there is a little girl who would like to take a walk with me in the garden before breakfast," said Mother one morning.

"Oh, yes, I would," answered Jane.

"Come then," said Mother.

Jane ran on ahead and started across the grass to the flower garden. Suddenly she stopped. "My, how wet the grass is!" she exclaimed. "It must have rained last night."

"Oh, I don't think so," said Mother. "It is just dew."

"Dew! what is dew, Mother?"

"Dew is wet like rain," Mother explained, "only it does not come from the clouds as the raindrops do."

"It sounds like a story," suggested Jane.

Mother laughed. She knew how well Jane liked stories. And how many stories there were to tell about the happenings in the garden! There were stories about the flowers, and stories about the butterflies, and about the bees, and stories about the birds. Yes, there were many stories to tell about the garden!

"Where does the dew come from if it does not come from the clouds?" asked Jane.

"I will tell you," replied Mother. "But let us sit on the little bench in the garden. I like to see the drops of dew sparkling in the sunshine. Soon it will be so warm that they will all fly away and hide and then we cannot see them any more."

"Can they really fly away and hide?" asked Jane delightedly.

"Oh, yes," smiled Mother.

"Tell me about it, please," begged Jane.

Mother smiled. "Do you remember how hot it was yesterday?" she said.

"Yes, it was so hot I did not play in the garden all the afternoon. I stayed on the porch where it was cooler."

"We were glad to have a cool place to go to," said Mother. "But the flowers had to stay here all the time. When I walked through the garden in the afternoon, their little heads were drooping and some of the leaves were wilted. They were hot and thirsty then, but they look cool and fresh this morning. That is what the dew has done for them."

"But where did the dew come from, Mother?" asked Jane again.

"That is just what I am going to tell you," Mother promised. "If some of these little drops of dew that we see all about us could talk, I think they would tell us that they were hovering over the grass and the flowers all yesterday afternoon, only we could not see them.

"Each drop that we see is made of many, many smaller drops, drops so tiny that they cannot be seen. When the sun is warm and the air becomes very hot as it did yesterday, hundreds of these tiny particles of water can hide in it without being seen."

"Do you mean they were right here yesterday, but I couldn't have seen them even if I had looked?" asked Jane.

"Yes," said Mother. "That is just what I mean. They help to keep the sun from burning the plants during the hot part of the day. When the sun went down last night, the flowers and the blades of grass became cold. The air above them became cold, too. When air is cold it cannot hold nearly so many of these water particles as when it is hot. Those that are near each other join together and form a little drop of water that we call dew.

"That very thing was happening all over the garden last night, and now all around us are thousands of dewdrops. Soon the sun will make the air and the plants so warm that the drops of dew will break up again into the tiny water particles that we cannot see. That is the way they fly away and hide."

"And I thought it had rained," laughed Jane.

"I wouldn't be surprised if the thirsty flowers thought so, too," said Mother. "They look as refreshed as though we had had a shower."

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Mail Bag

South Pasadena, California

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I am in hopes I can find a little girl about 9 or 10 years old in Switzerland or Scotland to write to me. I am 9 years old and attend the Christian Science Sunday School.

My hobby is collecting little china dogs and pictures of them. I have also a live puppy named Mitzie.

Barbara C.

Lawley, Perth, W. Australia

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, and I am hoping to gain many friends through it. I should like to correspond with other boys of my age in any part of the world.

I am 10 years of age and I am attending the Sunday School of First Church, Perth, which is, I think, farther from The Mother Church than any other branch church in the world.

Perth is the capital city of Western Australia, which is the biggest state of Australia. There are lots of things I could write about Western Australia to anyone who would like to become a pen friend to me.

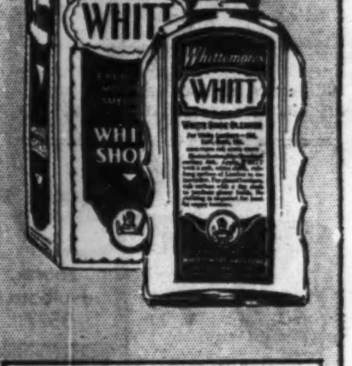
Kenneth M.

[Kenneth's letter has certainly made a long voyage. How many of you can follow it on the map?—Ed.]

These boys and girls would like to receive letters:

Ethel B. (9), Bunns, Ore.
Altea T. (9), Winchester, Mass.
Charles C. (10), New York, N. Y.—From boys of 10 and 11 in Europe.
Albert M. (10), San Diego, Calif.—From stamp collectors.

Snubs would like to thank Babs of Wichita Falls, Texas, for his letter and Buzzy says "Thank you," to Buzzy of Columbus, Ohio, for her letter.



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The Home Forum

Posada

NATURE seems to have labored hard to make Spain a country apart, in Europe but not of it, modern yet with its ancientness in great part preserved. Modernity has a foothold in the east and lies like a thin veneer over part of the west; but in the background the mountains lift up their heads still unconquered, and the people who live among them are of the land, not of the world. Railways creep through the passes, linking provinces which the ranges have sundered, new roads zigzag from lowland dust to upland snow and occasional motor-lorries speed along them, now toiling uphill with roaring engines, now thundering down in a volley of backfires and a smell of scorching brakes; yet still, throughout most of the land, the chief transport is done by hooded mule carts and on the backs of dun donkeys. And the drovers preserve the old trails, steep and rocky, since to the slow, sturdy donkey the terrible gradients present less difficulty than do the zigzags and détours of the new roads.

The old pack-road is still plain to see, a network of deeply trodden paths among great boulders with a tumbledown stone wall far on either hand. The lavish width of these roads alone would tell their age, for they were made in the days when land was cheap in Spain, the period of rural decay which we shortsightedly call Spain's age of greatness. Probably these trails, which lead from Galicia to Madrid, have been trodden by soldiers on their way to the conquest of England and by trains of pack mules bearing the gold of Peru and Mexico. They drop down the rocky slope to the valley, cross the foaming river on a narrow, humpbacked bridge with a single arch and toil again up the steep slope beyond. A dozen donkeys, in charge of two men, are climbing now in a clamor of long-mouthed bells, great panniers of matting swaying with their steps, long ears alert and head lowered so that they may choose exactly each spot in which to place a deft, narrow hoof. A motor roars past on the new road ahead, and for a moment the chime of bells is stilled as the donkeys halt in surprise to watch, their dark eyes staring. It passes, and the jangle of bells rings out again.

The carts keep to the new road, for they carry tremendous loads. Each is drawn by three mules with a donkey in the lead; and in the bed of the cart the driver lies at full length fast asleep, leaving the guidance to the wit of his animals, hearing only with his sleeping ears the clash of bells which tells that the beasts still go on. A moment's silence will awaken him. *"Arre, burro!"* The donkey starts forward nervously, pulling the mules into line, the bells jangle, and the driver falls asleep again. His is not wholly an enviable life. Through all the daylight hours the cart must keep to the road; and, when night comes, the carter must find an inn with food and shelter for himself and his mules and, rising at three o'clock in the morning, must feed his mules again and harness them to take the road with the first glimmer of dawn. He is laborer and merchant in one. He must know the roads and their houses and their products over three provinces, what each can sell and what each will buy; so that he can refill his cart as soon as a cargo is sold and, after many journeys, may return to his home. In the mountains, where the soil is too shallow to plow, there is yet charcoal to be bought to sell in the towns, or logs of wood for the boxmakers at Valencia; and at Valencia one may buy oranges to sell again in the high mountains where these do not grow. From the nature of his work, the carter can spend little of his time at home, but he finds a second home in the carter's inn, the *posada*.

These *posadas* are as truly relics of the past as the drovers who come to them. Once they were the only inns, and some of them, like the *Posada de la Sangre* in Toledo, a half-timbered building with carved oak pillars and balconies surrounding the court where the hooded carts stand backed against the wall, are show places in themselves. Others are the shrunken remnant of former importance, reduced in size to meet the decreasing number of carts which now compete with lorries and railways; and others yet in favored districts still keep up a vivid life in the present, though their former richer visitors now speed by in motors on their way to some Gran Hotel Internacional.

The great wagon door of the *posada* opens on the street, and through it, with a clash of iron shoes on the cobbles, a long train of mules rushes in, followed by the jolting, swaying cart. The mules halt, their mouse-colored sides heaving, their eyes and ears searching the gloomy vistas of the great rooms which lead away from the hall, the common room on one side, the stables in front, the kitchen fire in a recess. The mules are unhooked and led away to the stables, the cart is pushed against the wall, and presently the carter stops at the kitchen, leaves his order for food with the host and joins the group about the common fire. At one end of a big room, in a dimness where the faint electric light scarcely penetrates, a dozen carters are already seated on a bench surrounding an open fire where two thick ilex logs smolder feebly in a pile of gray wood-ash. From time to time someone throws on a dried bush of lavender or rosemary which flares up with a fierce flame and a faint fragrance, lighting the faces of the men and casting agitated shadows of moving heads and arms upon the whitewashed walls.

A woman comes in, brings out a little table, covers it with a cloth and lays it with plates from the shelf which surrounds the rectangular funnel of chimney, high above the reach of the children. "Your dinner, Manuel." A tall, shriveled man in a high-crowned Andalusian hat steps out of the circle apologetically. "Would you like it?" he asks the company in general. "May you enjoy it," they reply politely. He pulls his hat firmly down and settles himself to his dinner of salt codfish, potatoes and bread. With a clamor of deep bells, a drove of donkeys comes out of the darkness and halts to stare uncertainly at the light. *"Arre!"* Their hoofs ring on the cobbles, the bells jangle and cease, and from far away come the voices of the men as they unsaddle. A bleating black goat, escaped from the stable, comes in and begs bread from the man at the table until she is seized and dragged away by a small boy.

The carters talk interminably. There is little clash of dialect in the *posadas* now, for the railways have done away with the long journeys which once made the Asturian drovers renowned throughout Spain. In Castile one hears only lisping Castilian, and the men are of that incredibly mixed race, swarthy Moors, silent and hospitable, thickset, mistrustful Celts, soft-voiced, kindly Germans, dignified Latins. In Toledo the carters are vigorous Celts, broad as they are long, and wear the black sash of the south and the béret of the north. Near Córdoba the sashes are scarlet, and the men are dark Moors and fair Germans with extravagant gestures, friendly, familiar manners and the rapid guttural speech which is rudely called "Jandaluj." In Murcia are men with greenish almond eyes and dark skins, in Valencia broadfaced Iberians speaking a Provençal dialect. But of whatever race and speech the carters are, when they gather about the fire they have the volubility of men who have passed the day in silence or in song. This is their hour for talking, and they waste little of it. In another room a group of men are singing, a club who gather to spend their Saturday evenings, having their meal together and singing their songs. Now one of them chants in a tremendous, musical voice an old romance of the Kingdom of Valencia; another sings more softly; one declaims a patriotic speech; and then they burst into a song which they all know, beating the time together with clapping hands. The musical din is deafening. The host beams, nodding his head toward them. "They are content," he says.

The last meal is finished, and one by one the carters rise and drift away to buy their measures of barley from the host. They get out their bed ticks and fill them with chaff, wrap themselves in heavy, homespun cloaks and fall asleep, some in the mangers, others under their carts; and, as the bench about the fire is cleared, the hostess comes forward with straw mattresses and blankets and couches her sleeping children in a circle about the fire. The great door is barred, the dogs are given each a basket of chaff to sleep in, the doors of the bedrooms upstairs close. The fire dies to a faint glow, the dogs slink about gleaning crumbs, the goat bleats uneasily, and through the night comes the ceaseless crunching of the mules in the stable and the subdued tinkle of their bells. J. S. ERSKINE.

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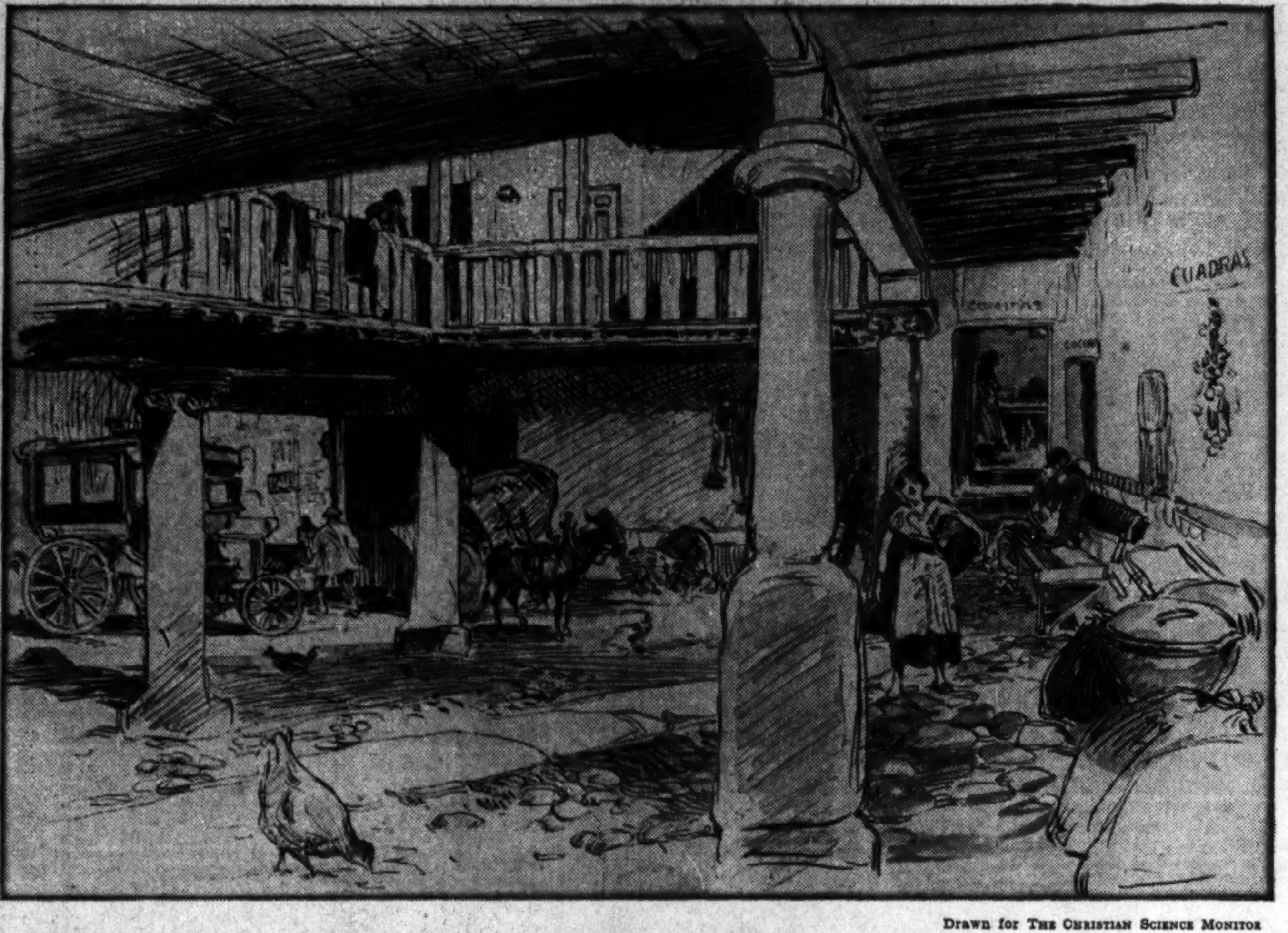
A New Estimate of Whittier

We should no longer entertain the point of view about Whittier presented a quarter of a century ago by Paul Elmer More, who entirely dismissed all the poet's abolition poems in favor of the poems painting the ideal home and those affording religious consolation. Mr. More saw in Whittier only the type of poet who, like Cowper, composed hymns and sang of the sofa in "The Task"; he ignored the Miltonic strains that breathe through Whittier's work. His assertion that Whittier's gifts on the altar of freedom cannot be compared with his picture of the ideal of the home and his hymns of homely comforts of the spirit is characteristic of the tendency of conservative critics to select only the innocuous poems in the radical poets whom they are compelled to admire.

Misrepresentation of Whittier began in the seventies and eighties, when a period of critical adulation and unbalanced judgment set in that destroyed for a time any possible sane view of his work as a whole. The public was led to look upon Whittier as the poet of the school-children and as the consoler of the aged, and to ignore his early work in the antislavery cause. Edwin Whipple, who was the first critic to launch Whittier into respectability, in spite of his abolition verse, wrote to him in later years:

"And then the singular purity of your poetry. You not only never touch the sensual, but hardly ever touch the sensuous elements which enter into so much of what we still must call good poetry. The moral atmosphere of everything you have written is as free from taint as the breath of a new born babe. I have always considered you one of the great moral and purifying forces of the time."

Piety and moral purity are more lovable qualities in a poet than blasphemy and sedition, from the public and academic point of view. Moreover, since Whittier never altogether outgrew his early allegiance to the ever-popular Mrs. Sigourney and Mrs. Hemans, he again attracted by his later poems readers of ordinary mental caliber. As he never altogether abandoned his allegiance to Cowper and Burns, he appealed also to the critics with a timid vision of life, who were only too glad to minimize his affinity to Milton and Shelley. Yet nothing is more apparent than that he too sang of liberty, attacked the priesthood and statesmanship of his time, and hated absolutism in government. Essentially he had Milton's spirit, but he spun it out in the texture of Burns. Yet he made a contribution to poetry that was all his own—his denunciatory, Huguenot-Quaker-Puritan soul hating the oppressor and loving the noble in character. — ALBERT MORDELL, in "Quaker Militant, John Greenleaf Whittier." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Courtyard of the Posada de la Sangre, at Toledo, Spain.

The Wild Place

The gardener was a tidy man. His lawns were models of perfection. Not a blade of grass was out of place, and his clippers snipped and snipped at the borders until they resembled polished marble, carved into classical curves and corners. The little beetles scutted away before him and buried themselves in the wild place that lay among the trees.

At the side of the lawn stood a summer house, a neat building hung with flower baskets and furnished with carefully dusted chairs. Lady visitors who were invited to sit there and feast their eyes upon the beauty of the garden did so with complete confidence, knowing that the tidy gardener had so prepared the place for them that their delicate frocks could come to no harm. The spindle-legged spiders hurried away before his broom and slung their webs between the tips of long grasses that grew beneath the trees.

Only the choicest flowers were permitted to stand in the well-kept beds, each bearing its splendid name upon a neat tag. They were watered twice a day from a revolving spray, and were carefully fed with special food from a large tin. The little wild flowers with common names or perhaps no names at all, had learnt from past experience that they were not welcomed in the tidy garden, and betook themselves off to the comfort of the wild stretch of undergrowth that lay beyond the interest of the gardener.

The small boy who belonged to the tidy garden thought it the most beautiful place outside of a story book that he had yet found. He loved the soft stretches of perfect green, and pretended he was a rabbit, loppety-lopping across the grass. He pretended he was a father rabbit, who must make a home for his family deep down in the ground, and spent all one afternoon tunneling. It was terribly sad to find that the lawn was not intended for rabbits, and that it would take weeks to obliterate the marks he had made. So he pretended he was a father bear, who lived with three little bears in the summer house. He fixed the chairs together to make a cot for the baby bears, and painted them white like his own cot in the nursery. All this, it seemed, was very wrong, and it took the tidy gardener hours to paint the chairs a proper green again.

He wasn't allowed to pick the flowers, or even to walk on the beds in order to smell them; and, deciding the beautiful garden was difficult for boys, he wandered away to the wild place beneath the trees. He walked with long, swishing strides, without lifting his feet from the ground, and felt the grass brush like cool water against his knees. And then he sat down with the flowers smelling sweet against his face, and each bloom humming and buzzing with tiny wild things. And then he lay flat on his back and watched the spiders weaving a fairy thatch above his head, and pretended he was a father spider living in a wonderful house of silk.

Sunset Fantasy

The sun seems to pull
On the long golden leash
Of its own reflection,
Till the edge of the sea
Slowly rising beneath
Dissolves the connection.

DONALD PAGE.

Isteni Lehetőségek

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

FONTOS hogy aki akadály-versenyben fog részt venni, legalább mérsékelt arányban legyen arról meggyőződve hogy lehetséges nyernie. Kitartó, lelkiismeretes és állhatatos gyakorlattal igyekezik az ilyen ember magát tökéletesíteni, amig elég bizalmat és bátorságot nyer arra hogy a versenyben induljon, s hogy azután minden erejével a cél felé törekedjék. Az ilyen versenyben a legtapasztaltabb fog nyerni. De van oly verseny, melyben a magasztos célt mindenki elérheti; az anyagi érzékek hamis tanuskodása elleni verseny, melyben a viszálykodás és betegség igényei, a hiedelem hogy a harmónia hiányozhatik, és a félelem hogy a jó esetleg véges lehet, a hátrányoló súlyok, s ember-csinálta törvények és hamis hiedelmek az akadályok.

E versenyben nem kell bátorságunkat elveszitenünk ha az akadályok túlnagynak vagy hatalmasnak tünnek fel, és igyekezetünknek sem kell túl-fárasztónak lenni. E helyett a versenyzőnek csak a félelem ijesztő elemét kell leigáznia, s kell hogy gondolataiban szilárdan meg legyen győződve hogy biztos a sikere, és hogy meggyőződésének okával tisztában legyen; s ezután nem szabad azt a suggestiót igaznak elfogadnia hogy felülmúlhatatlan akadályok vannak útjában, melyek tényleges haladását meglassíthatják, vagy abban őt megakadályozhatják, vagy hogy becsületes, állhatatos, szeretetteljes, helyes törekvésébe beavatkozhatnak. „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes írások) 330-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy Pál szavait idézi, „Örüljetek az Úrban mindenkor," és ezután azt kérdezi, „És miért ne, hiszen az ember lehetőségei végtelenek, az üdvösség örökkévaló, és annak öntudata itt van és most van?" Aki rendületlenül él azon öntudatban, hogy „az ember lehetőségei végtelenek," nemcsak hogy haladni fog annak biztos tudatában hogy van hatalma az anyagi, vagy harmónia nélküli körülmények legyőzésére, hanem azt az öröm könnyűségével is fogja megtehetni.

Lényegesen fontos azonban hogy törekvésünk bölcs és kitartó legyen, s hogy óhajunkat az arany szabály mérsékelje; s hogy az isteni Alapelv és minden igazi törvény támogatását elnyerhessék, inditó okainknak tisztának kell lenni. Kétség kívül erre gondolt a Zsoltáros, mikor azt mondta, „Hagyjad az Úrra a te útadat, és bízzál benne, majd ő teljesíti." Olyan ember biztosan fog győzni, aki állhatatosan törekszik tudatosan becsületes, igazságos, szeretetteljes, önzetlen és hűséges módon, —„hit mely mindég a szeretet útján működik," a hit amely ösztönszerűen tudja hogy az igazság győz, hogy az igazság nyitja meg előttünk az elsőbbség útját,—és félelem nélkül él annak tudatában hogy a célt elérni tudó tehetség az isteni Elmében van, s aki azután igyekezik ezt az isteni tehetséget visszatükrözni.

És a szenvedő ember, akit testi fogyatkozás akadályoz meg látszólag abban hogy az üzleti és társadalmi életbeni normális helyét elfoglalhassa? Nem a testi állapot a hátrány és az akadály, hanem az összhang nélküli állapotnak ténynek való elfogadása, a gonoszban való hite, és az attóli félelme. „Ez a Krisztusi Tudománynak vezérlő, magától értetődő tétele: a jó valódi lévén, a gonosz, a jó ellentéte, valótlan," írta Mrs. Eddy „Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes írások) 46-ik oldalán. Az a tény, hogy az ember mindég az isteni lehetőségek álláspontján van, mutatja, hogy az összhang nélküli állapot, amely oly valódinak látszik, a jónak csak feltételezett ellentéte. Az összhang nélküli dolgok hamis igényei elleni erőteljes tiltakozás és a helyzet igazi tényeihez való állhatatos ragaszkodás elpusztítja a hamis bizonyítékot. Szellemi érzékeink segélyével megszabadítjuk látóképességünket a látszólagos akadálytól, és meg fogjuk érthetni azon igazságot, mely szerint csakis a jó valódi, és az igazi ember, ahelyett hogy testi fogyatkozásokkal küzködő halandó lenne, szellemi és tökéletes lény. Ennek elismerése képessé tesz minket azon isteni magaslatok elérésére, ahol a lehetőségből valósulás lesz.

Készületlenség vagy korlátolt szellemi tehetség a látszólagos hátrány neve? Azt olvassuk hogy Simon Péter tanulatlan halász ember volt, és mégis, a korlátoltság hiedelme fölé emelkedve, önmagát elfelejtve, Péter, Isten erejében és bölcseségében bízva, az igazságot nagy meggyőződéssel tanitotta és bizonyította be. Aki Istenben bízik és azon képességéhez és jogához állhatatosan ragaszkodik mellyel mint Isten gyermeke az isteni tulajdonságokat visszatükrözi és felhasználja, annak természete meg fog változni, látóköre ki fog tágulni, s itélő képessége ki fog élesedni. Éberebbé fog válni, és az alkalmak kihasználásában nagyobb tehetséget fog kifejezhetni. A jó visszatükrözésének és szolgálatának ugyanoly magasztos elhatározását és szándékát érezheti ma is, mint Péter Apostol; és amint e szándékához kitartó törekvéssel ragaszkodik, a Krisztusi Tudomány ragyogó fényében a Péter cselekedeteihez hasonló és azoknál még nagyobb tetteket is fog véghez vihetni.

Állhatatosan kell annak igényét megtagadnia, hogy anyagi körülményeknek hatalmában van az ember szellemi fejlődését nehezebbé tenni, azt megakadályozni, vagy abba bármiféle képen beavatkozni; és érteni és állítani kell neki azt az igazságot, hogy a szellemi ember Isten képmása és hasonlatossága, s ezért határtalan isteni lehetőséggel és tehetséggel bír. Szándékai becsületességének és gondolkozása állhatatosságának arányában arathat sikereket helyes vállalkozásaiban, teheti félre a földi súlyokat, és nyomulhat előre az egészség, harmónia, boldogság és béke célja felé. Ez az ő öröksége, melyet mennyei Atyja adott neki; s joga van arra hogy örökségét magáévá tegye.

A Dreamer Among Railroads

Donald took a seat . . . and waited. An engine-driver came stealthily up the platform. A stoker, walking like a cat, followed him. After a few minutes a guard appeared at the door of the carriage and seemed rather surprised at seeing Donald.

"Do you wish to travel, sir?" he asked gently, and when Donald had said that he was desirous of going as far as Aylesbury, the guard touched his hat and said in a most respectful manner: "If you wish it, sir." He reminded Donald of the immortal butler, Jeeves. Donald fancied, but he was not quite sure, that he had heard the guard whisper to the engine-driver: "I think we might make a start now, Gerald," and he rather thinks the engine-driver replied in the same undertone: "Just as you wish, Horace."

Anyway, a moment or two later the train slipped out of the station and gathered speed in the direction of Aylesbury.

The railway which begins, or ends, according to the way in which you look at it, from or at Marylebone, used to be called the Great Central Railway, but is now merged with lots of other railways into one large concern called the London, Midland and South Coast or some such name. The reason for the merger was that dividends might be raised or lowered, or something. Anyway the line used to be called the Great Central and it is like no other of the northbound lines. For it runs through lovely, magical rural England. It goes to places that you have never heard of before, but when you have heard of them you want to live in them—Great Missenden and Wendover and High Wycombe and Princes Risborough and Quainton Road, and Akeman Street and Blackthorn.

It goes to places that do not need a railway, that never use a railway, that probably do not yet know that they have got a railway. It goes to wayside halts where the only passengers are milk-churns. It visits lonely platforms where the only tickets are bought by geese and ducks. It stops in the middle of buttercup meadows to pick up eggs and flowers. It glides past the great pile of willow branches that are maturing to make England's cricket-bats. It is a dreamer among railways, a poet, kindly and absurd and lovely.

You can sit at your carriage window in a Great Central train and gallop your horse from Amersham to Aylesbury without a check for a factory or a detour for a field of corn or a break for a slum. Pasture and hedge, and pasture and hedge, and pasture and hedge, mile after mile, gray-green and brown and russet, and silver where the little rivers tangle themselves among reeds and trodden watering-pools.

There are no mountains or ravines or noisy tunnels or dizzy viaducts. The Great Central is like that old stream of Asia Minor. It meanders and meanders until at last it reaches, loveliest of English names, the Vale of Aylesbury.—A. G. MACDONELL, in "England, Their England." (London and New York: Macmillan.)

Divine Possibilities

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS important that one entering into a handicap race should feel reasonably sure that he has a possibility of winning. Through persistent, honest, steadfast effort and painstaking practice such a one endeavors to grow in expertness until he gains confidence and has sufficient courage to enter the race and press forward toward the goal. In such a contest the most expert must win. But there is a contest in which everyone may reach the high goal; it is the contest against the false testimony of material sense, in which the claims of discord and disease, the belief that there is a lack of harmony and the fear that good may be limited, are the weights which handicap, and man-made laws and false beliefs the obstacles.

In this contest one need not become discouraged if obstacles apparently loom large and powerful, nor should effort be wearisome. Instead, the contestant need only subdue the deterring element of fear, be firmly convinced in his own thought that success is assured, and know the reason for this conviction, then refuse to accept as true the suggestion that there are insurmountable obstacles which can delay or prevent true progress, or interfere with any honest, persistent, loving, right effort. On page 330 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mary Baker Eddy quotes Paul's words, "'Rejoice in the Lord always,'" and then asks, "And why not, since man's possibilities are infinite, bliss is eternal, and the consciousness thereof is here and now?" One firmly established in the consciousness that "man's possibilities are infinite" not only will press forward assured of power to overcome material or discordant conditions, but will do so with joy.

It is essential, however, that one's effort be wise and steadfast, and that desire be measured by the Golden Rule; and in order that motives may have the support of divine Principle, and of all right law, they must be pure. The Psalmist, no doubt, had this in thought when he said, "Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in him; and he shall bring it to pass." Each one is sure to win who persistently puts forth effort which he knows is honest, just, loving, unselfish, and faithful—"faith that always works by love," the faith which knows instinctively that justice triumphs, that right clears a right of way, and fearlessly abides in the consciousness that the ability to attain is in divine Mind, and then endeavors to reflect that divine ability.

Does one seem handicapped, apparently hindered by physical disability from occupying a normal place in business or society? It is not a physical condition which hinders and handicaps, but the acceptance of the discordant condition as real, the belief in and fear of evil. "The leading self-evident proposition of Christian Science is: good being real, evil, good's opposite, is unreal," Mrs. Eddy has written (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 46). The fact that man is ever at the standpoint of divine possibilities shows the discordant condition which seems real to be only the supposed opposite of good. Vigorous protest against the false claims of discord and persistent clinging to the true facts in the situation destroy the false evidence. Through spiritual sense vision is cleared of the seeming obstruction and one is enabled to perceive the truth that good alone is real and that man, instead of being a physically handicapped mortal, is spiritual and perfect. This recognition confers the ability to reach that divine height where possibility becomes possession.

Is one's seeming handicap called lack of training or limited mental endowment? It is said that Simon Peter was an unlearned fisherman, yet, rising above beliefs of limitation, forgetful of self, Peter, relying upon the strength and wisdom of God, taught and demonstrated the truth with power. As one relies upon God and steadfastly maintains his ability and right as a child of God to reflect and utilize divine attributes, his nature is transformed, his vision is broadened, and his discernment grows keener. He becomes more alert, and expresses greater aptitude in taking advantage of opportunities. Today one may possess the same high resolve and purpose to reflect and serve good as did the Apostle Peter; and as this purpose is carried forward with persistent effort, one may, in the shining light of Christian Science, do similar and even greater works than he did.

One must persist in the denial of the claim that material conditions have power to handicap, hinder, or in any way interfere with one's spiritual progress; and one must understand and affirm the truth that spiritual man is the image and likeness of God, and therefore possesses unlimited divine possibilities and capacities. In proportion to one's honesty of purpose and steadfastness of thought one may succeed in right undertakings, lay aside earth weights, and press forward to the goal of health, harmony, happiness, and peace. This is one's heritage, bestowed upon him by his heavenly Father; and it is his privilege to realize this heritage.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

The Night Pasture

I

In a starry night of June, before
the moon had come over into our valley from the high valley beyond,
Up the winding mountain-lane I
wandered, and, stopping, leaned on the bars, and listened;
And I heard the little brook sliding
from stone to stone; and I heard the sound of the bells as the cows moved—heavily, slowly.
In various keys, deep, or like sleigh-
bells tinkling, sounded the chiming cow-bells—
Starting and stilling, irregular;
near or far away in the dusk—
And the nearer cows I heard chew-
ing the cud, and breathing warm on the cool air of the mountain slope
In the night pasture.

II

Terrace on terrace rises the farm,
from meadow and winding river to forest of chestnut and pine;
There by the high-road, among
the embowering maples nestles the ancient homestead;
From each new point of vantage
lovelier seems the valley, and the hill-framed sunset ever more and more moving and glorious;
But when in the thunderous city I
think of the mountain farm, nothing so sweet of remembrance, —holding me as in a dream—
As the silver note of the unseen
brook, and the clanging of the cow-bells fitfully in the dark, and the deep breathing of the cows
In the night pasture.

III

Then I think, not of myself—but
an image comes to me of one who has past,
Of an old man bent with labor;
He, like his father before him, for
many and many a year,
When the cows down the mountains
have trudged in the summer evening, and after the evening milking,
Night after night, and year after
year, back up the lane he has driven them, while the shepherd-dog leaped and barked—
Back up the lane, and past the or-
chard, and through the bars
Into the night pasture.

IV

There in the twilight I see him
stand:
He listens to the sounds of the field
and the forest,
On his brow strikes the cool moun-
tain air;
Hard is the old man's life and full
indeed of sorrow—
But now, for a moment, respite from
labor, in the pause 'twixt day and night!
Perhaps to his heart comes a sense
of the beauty that fills all this exquisite valley—
A sense of peace and of rest; a
thought of the long and toilless night that comes to all,
As he leans on the bars and listens.
and hears the deep-breathed cows, and the scattered sound of the bells
In the night pasture.

—RICHARD WATSON GILDER, Poems. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stock Market Again Seeking Higher Ground

Specialties Lead General List in Uptrend—Many New Highs

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Stocks advanced into higher territory today under leadership of the alcohols and various specialties which included rubber, metal, aircraft and other categories. Gains in late dealings ranged from 1 to around 8 points.

International Business Machine, National Distillers and American Commercial Alcohol registered extreme advances of more than 6 points while others up 3 or more included Commercial Solvents, Standard Brands, Case, Goodyear, du Pont, Western Union, Auburn, U. S. Rubber and U. S. Smelting. American Telephone, U. S. Steel and General Motors firmed 1 to 2.

Transfers approximated 6,400,000 shares.

With May wheat spurting more than 5 cents a bushel in Chicago, cotton rallying around $2 a bale, barley jumping more than 10 cents a bushel and corn, rye and rubber futures exhibiting strength, the buying rush in shares swept quoted values forward with a momentum that taxed the machinery of the stock exchange. The ticker tape was late most of the session, and all classes of stocks participated in the advance for gains ranging from $1 to as much as 8 or more points. The dollar apparently was a negligible factor, as it maintained a fairly steady position in foreign exchange transactions. Bonds generally were firm.

Followers of the sugar stocks, most of which have risen substantially in the past week or so, were cheered by the announcement from Washington of a tentative agreement reached at a meeting of leading refiners to curtail imports into continental United States of the refined product from Cuba and the Philippines.

The boom in the cotton trade, according to the New York cotton exchange service, has caused mills in this country to step up their consumption during the first half of July, with the rate of activity exceeding that of the record-breaking pace in June.

While production gains in the various industries are viewed with much satisfaction by market observers, the Administration's monetary program is being watched carefully for indications of long-range repercussions. If and when the commodity price level reaches the average of 1924-25—which is said to be the Government's goal—some financiers expect action may then be taken to lower the gold content of the dollar as a price-sustaining measure. It is pointed out in other quarters, however, that currency stabilization measures are still highly uncertain, and much will depend on the foreign attitude toward the price-raising program, as well as the move for increasing wages.

Bond Prices Rise

Bonds of industrial companies today made a bid for trading attention, which had recently centered on the railroad list.

A continued flow of favorable news respecting basic industries brought a fair amount of buying into obligations of some of the steel, copper, oil and miscellaneous industrial units.

Improvement ranging from fractions to a point was registered in issues like American Smelting & Refining 5s, Gulf States Steel 5½s, Lautaro Nitrate 6s, Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron 6s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s.

Demand for rail loans was rather selective, although the group was characterized by general firmness. Some of the secondary issues climbed a point or so, and sound investment descriptions like Santa Fe 4½s also scored moderate gains. Chicago & North Western 4¾s and some other recent favorites of the semispeculative class were a bit heavy.

The foreign department had a few strong spots, notably Japan 5½s, Colombia 6s, Poland 7s and Brazil 6½s. German bonds were somewhat heavy. Most other Europeans were firm.

The federal list continued its colorless performance with trading in negotiable volume. Prices were only narrowly changed.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Strong; Specialties buoyant.

Bonds: Strong; industrials lead rise.

Curb: Strong; distillery shares soar.

Foreign Exchanges: Steady; gold currencies narrow.

Cotton: Higher; scarcity of contracts; firm grain markets.

Sugar: Firm; Wall Street buying.

Chicago

Wheat: New highs; Canadian damage.

Corn: Strong; early frosts indicated.

Cattle: Mostly steady, top steers, $7.20.

Hogs: 5-10c higher; active top, $4.75.

Foreign

London — Profit-taking caused setbacks in industrials and recent speculative favorites in a more quiet session of the stock exchange today. Motor shares and gilt-edged securities were steadily supported while rubber issues were also firm on the rise in the price of that commodity which was being quoted at its highest points since 1931. The market closed irregular.

Paris — Led by the Wall Street market, prices on the Bourse advanced all along the line. The gains registered in rentes were also stimulated by the signing of the Four-Power pact. The closing was firm.

Berlin—Quotations on the Boerse closed irregular.

Today's Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Stock Prices at 2:55 P. M.

1933 Range High	1933 Range Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last July 17	July 15
62¼	15⅝	..	Pitts United pf	20	63	63	63	..
7	⅝	..	Pittston Co	100	6	6	6	..
17⅝	6⅝	..	Plymouth Oil	7000	16¼	15½	16¼	15⅝
13⅝	1⅝	..	Poor & Co B	1400	12	11½	12	
40¾	4	..	Postal Tel pf	8700	32⅝	31	31⅞	30⅝
22	7	..	Prairie Pipe Line	100	21	21	21	
5⅛	⅝	..	Pressed Steel Car	1000	5⅛	4¼	5⅛	4½
18	3	..	Pressed Stl C pf	400	15½	15	15½	
46	19⅝	1.50	Procter & Gam	1400	46⅞	45¼	46⅛	45¾
104½	97	5	Procter & G pf	40	103	103	103	103
57⅞	33¼	2.50	Public Service	1400	55	53⅝	53¾	53
101⅛	80	6	Pub Serv 6%	100	97	97	97	97⅞
58⅞	18	3	Pullman	3600	54⅞	54¼	54⅞	53⅛
10⅞	2½	..	Pure Oil	6400	11	10⅝	10⅞	10½
62	30	..	Pure Oil pf	60	65	64	65	60¾
25⅝	5⅞	1	Purity Bakeries	1200	24⅞	23	24⅞	22⅞
			—R—					
12¼	3	..	Radio Corp Amer	57200	11¼	11	11⅛	10⅝
27	6½	..	Radio pf B	3000	24⅝	24	24½	24
5¾	1	..	Radio-Keith-O	1600	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛
32	4½	..	RR Securities	150	32	31½	32	..
18⅝	5	.60	Raybestos Man	200	18⅛	17½	18⅛	17⅞
37⅞	23½	2	Reading 2pf	100	36	36	36	..
20⅞	5½	..	Real Silk Hosiery	300	17¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
3¾	¼	..	Reis & Co	7900	4½	3⅞	4	3⅝
18½	1½	..	Reis & Co pf	200	16⅝	16¼	16½	16¼
11	2½	..	Remington Rand	6400	11¼	10⅞	11	10¾
37	7½	..	Rem Rand 1pf	30	37	35	35	..
6⅜	1⅜	..	Reo Motors	2400	5⅞	5½	5¾	5⅞
23	4	..	Republic I & S	16600	23	21⅞	22⅛	21⅞
54½	9	..	Repub I&S pf	1000	53¼	52	53¼	51
21½	6	1.50	Reynolds Metal	500	20½	19¾	19¾	20⅛
15¾	1½	..	Reynolds Spring	300	13¼	13	13¼	..
16⅝	6½	..	Ritter Dental M	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
10⅞	2	..	Rossia In Co Am	1000	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	..
35⅝	17½	.80½e	Royal Dutch	600	35⅝	35½	35⅝	..
			—S—					
59⅞	28	3	Safeway Stores	9400	62¾	60¼	62¾	59
103	80¼	7	Safeway S 7%	60	102⅞	102½	102⅞	102¾
27½	6⅛	..	St Joseph Lead	1600	27	25⅞	26½	25½
9	⅞	..	StL & SF	800	7	6¾	6¾	7
9⅝	1	..	StL & SF pf	400	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
12	2¼	..	Savage Arms	100	10	10	10	9
43	28	1.40‡	Scott Paper	200	43¼	42	43⅛	40½
3	¼	..	Seaboard Air L	12400	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
4⅞	⅜	..	Seaboard A L pf	100	3⅛	3½	3½	
32⅞	15	.60†	Seaboard Oil	7500	32¼	30⅞	30⅞	31½
46⅝	12½	..	Sears Roebuck	6400	47	43⅛	45½	43½
5	1¼	..	Second Nat Inv	600	4	3¾	3¾	4½
3⅝	⅝	..	Seneca Cop	1000	2⅛	2¼	2¼	2⅛
			—W—					
7½	1½	..	Wabash RR	700	6¼	6	6¼	6½
9⅞	1⅛	..	Wabash pf A	900	8½	8	8¼	8¼
12	5⅝	..	Waldorf System	100	9	9	9	9½
8⅜	⅞	..	Walworth	1400	7½	7½	7½	7⅞
5⅝	⅝	..	Ward Baking B	1700	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
8½	1	..	Warner Bros A	28100	8⅝	7½	8¼	7⅞
4⅞	⅝	..	Warner Quinlan	600	3¾	3½	3½	3⅝
22⅝	7½	..	Warren Bros	15000	21	19⅝	20⅝	20
35⅝	7½	..	Warren cv pf	240	31½	30	30⅝	30⅞
17¾	5	..	Warren F & P	1400	16½	16	16¼	15¾
3½	⅛	..	Wells Fargo Exp	50	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
31⅞	7	.50	Wesson Oil	5100	35	32⅞	34¾	31¼
59⅞	40	4	Wesson Oil pf	500	62	60	62	59⅞
69½	33½	6	W Penn El pf	50	69½	68½	69	68¾
77¾	37	7	W Penn El 7%	20	76¼	75	76¼	76
101	81	6	W Penn Pw 6%	20	98	97½	98	..
11¾	2⅛	..	Westn Dairy P A	400	10⅛	10	10	9⅞
4¼	⅛	..	Westn Dairy P B	700	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	3¾
16	4	..	Westn Maryland	4700	15¾	14¾	15¼	14⅞
9⅛	1	..	Westn Pacific	600	8¼	8	8	..
16	1⅞	..	Westn Pac pf	1200	14⅛	13½	13½	..
75½	17⅛	..	Westn Union	22600	76⅝	72½	75	71½
35⅝	11¾	1	Westing Air Br	1200	33⅝	32⅝	32¾	32⅝
58¾	19⅝	..	Westing Elec	51200	58¼	56¾	57¾	56
93	60⅛	3½	Westing El pf	10	93	93	93	..
20½	5	.40	Westvaco Chlor	1400	19¾	19	19½	19¼
35	7½	..	Wheeling Steel	400	32	31	31½	..
35⅝	11⅝	2	White Rock	1100	33¼	31⅜	33	..
4¾	⅛	..	White Sew M	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
5½	2	..	Wilcox Oil & G	1400	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	4⅞
11	⅞	..	Wilson & Co	16900	10¾	9¾	9¾	10⅜
22	4	..	Wilson & Co A	14200	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	21⅜
72½	19	..	Wilson & Co pf	9800	72½	68	68¼	71½
50⅞	25⅛	2.40	Woolworth	5600	49⅝	49	49¼	49⅛
39⅞	8	..	Worthgton Pump	1200	38	37½	37¾	36¾
51	34½	3	Wrigley	1200	52¾	51¾	52	51
			—Y—					
22½	7	.60	Yale & Towne	100	23	23	23	..
7¾	2⅛	..	Yellow Truck	6800	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
42	16	..	Yellow Truck pf	3000	40	40	40	..
18½	3½	..	Young Sp & W	1400	18½	17¾	18½	18
36½	7½	..	Youngstown	4600	36⅝	35¼	35⅝	34¼
			—Z—					
2¾	½	..	Zenith Radio	1400	3	2⅝	3	2¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. ‡Ex-stock dividend. §Exclusive of stock dividend. Exclusive of extras. a Payable in stock. b Paid this year. c Payable in scrip. d Last payment. e Paid last year. f $3 paid on accumulations.

Sears-Roebuck Fall Catalogue Prices Up

CHICAGO, July 17—Pricing of Sears-Roebuck's new fall and winter catalogue has been completed, and it will go to customers the next few weeks.

Pricing was unusually difficult, particularly in cotton goods, and in many instances had to be worked out item by item in light of present inventory situation and price probabilities resulting from federal legislation and the outlook for crops and business.

In general, prices are naturally higher than spring and summer general catalogue for 1933. General average is also higher than fall and winter catalogue for 1932-33, but lower than 1931 or 1930.

The company believes prices quoted are still too low if full effects of the National Recovery Act and Farm Relief Bill are felt this season, although it does not now anticipate it will be necessary to advance prices the coming fall season.

For the first time it warns customers further additions to costs because of federal legislation may have to be shared by them.

Dividend Declarations

	Amount	Payable	Stock of Record
Kroger G. & B. Co. q	.25	Sept. 1	Aug. 10
H. Rubenstein, pf q	.35	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Shell Transport, so.	.67	July 26	July 21
Edwy. Dept. pf q	.75	Aug. 1	July 18
Can. D. pf q	1.75	Aug. 1	July 21
D. E. Klein Co. pf q	1.75	Aug. 1	July 20
Kr. Ut. 7% pf q	.87½	Aug. 21	Aug. 1
La. Pw. & Lt. $6 q	1.50	Aug. 1	July 15

Dutch Bank Rate Cut

AMSTERDAM, July 17—Bank of the Netherlands has reduced its discount rate to 4 per cent from 4½ per cent. Latter rate had been in effect since June 28, when it was advanced to 4½ per cent from 3½ per cent.

Corn Production Cost Amounts To 49 Cents Bushel

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Farmers throughout the country produced their corn last year at an average of 49 cents a bushel. That cost, as just announced by the Department of Agriculture, includes the cost of land rental. Without considering land rental the cost of production averaged 35 cents a bushel.

Illinois and Iowa, where corn averaged nearly 45 bushels to the acre last year, had the lowest costs, being 34 cents a bushel, inclusive of land rent. In southeastern states where yields averaged less than 12 bushels an acre, the cost averaged 94 cents a bushel.

The average cost of producing an acre of corn in the United States last year was $13.08, with rent included, and $9.49 with rent excluded. Of the total gross cost per acre, labor and power made up about 47 per cent; and miscellaneous items, such as machinery, twine, sacks, insurance, and general farm expenses, 16 per cent.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

Colorado Fuel & Iron Company reports for the quarter ended June 30 net loss of $803,765 after ordinary taxes, interest, depreciation and provision for exhaustion of minerals, compared with net loss of $750,695 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $795,190 in the June quarter of 1932. Six months' net loss was $1,554,460 after charges, compared with net loss of $1,194,460 a year before.

United Fruit Co. Net

United Fruit Company reports net earnings for the first half of 1933, before taxes, of $5,073,000, or $1.73 a share on 2,925,000 shares of no-par stock. In the first half of 1932 net earnings before taxes were $3,725,000, or $1.27 a share on the same number of shares.

Hides Up Cent a Pound Over Previous Sales

Heavy native steer hides have sold in some quantity during the last few days in the packer market at 14 cents a pound, an advance of a full cent a pound over the 13-cent level at which a considerable movement took place a week ago. Light native cows sold at 13 cents a pound, up ½ cent.

Both the steer hides and cow hides sold earlier this year as low as 4½ cents a pound, so that the present quotation represents a tripling of the price. Current prices are more than three times what they were a year ago, and the advance has spelled large profits for packers and a tremendous appreciation in inventories.

Recently the premium which heavy steer hides have commanded over the light native cows has widened, reflecting the relatively heavier demand from sole leather tanners and belting manufacturers.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	1:00 p.m.	Net Chg
July	11.25	11.46	11.25	11.46	+.21
October	11.60	11.94	11.58	11.89	+.34
December	11.79	12.16	11.79	12.14	+.38
January	11.86	12.22	11.86	12.20	+.35
March	12.01	12.42	12.00	12.31	+.39
May	12.18	12.45	12.14	12.45	+.42

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
July	6.05	6.17	6.05	6.17	—.05
October	6.18	6.27	6.10	6.24	—.03
December	6.20	6.20	6.20	6.20	—.10
January	6.22	6.30	6.15	6.29	—.03
March	6.25	6.35	6.19	6.34	+.02
May	6.30	6.39	6.25	6.38	+.03

Spots 6.31, off 14 points. Tone at close, steady.

Chicago Trade Continues To Rise Sharply

Gains for Fourteenth Consecutive Week—Buyers Crowd Stores

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Local trade expanded here last week for the fourteenth consecutive week. Output of local steel mills rose to 62 per cent of capacity; railroads extended traffic gains over a year ago; production of electric power rose to a new high level for the year; local sales of automobiles gained noticeably; and building projects displayed a slight gain in comparison with the preceding month, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Realizing that such values as were presented on "Dollar Day" might not be again offered for a long time, buyers jammed the department stores. Crowds were consistently large all day long, and the buying was sufficiently heavy not only to exceed the expectations of officials but also to turn the day into a record breaker. Volume of sales at retail consequently forged ahead for another week, with house furnishings, textiles and women's apparel lines now decidedly ahead of the comparative sales levels in 1932. In some cases, officials stated that retail distribution is the best that it has been for the last three years.

Coincident with the increased activity on the part of the local steel mills there were new price advances and limitations on future deliveries. Continued activity on the part of the automobile industry was reported as supplying the greatest force to the steel mills and was largely responsible for the boosting of operations to 62 per cent of capacity, the highest average since April, 1931.

American Dollar Moves Narrowly In London Mart

LONDON, July 17 (AP)—The American dollar moved within narrow limits today as quiet conditions prevailed in the London market, closing at $4.77 to the pound, a gain of a quarter of a cent.

The dollar fluctuated between $4.79 and $4.87 before strengthening up to the closing figure.

Gold currencies were similarly quiet, gaining fractions from Saturday's closing. The French franc closed at 85.21 francs to the pound, the mark at 13.97 and Dutch guilder 8.25¾.

BERLIN, July 17 (AP)—The dollar closed today at 2.93 marks (34 cents to the mark) unchanged from Friday's closing figure.

PARIS, July 17 (AP)—The dollar was quiet on the Bourse today after Bastille Day holidays, in the absence of speculative news.

The opening quotation was 17.82 francs (5.61 cents to the franc), compared with Thursday's close at 17.75 francs (5.6 cents to the franc). Today's close was 17.85 francs (5.602 cents to the franc).

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch	1%	1%	2½%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1½	1¼	3
Bar silver	39⅛c	39½c	27⅛c

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days	½@⅜	⅜@½	1 @⅞
4 months	⅝@¾	⅝@½	1⅛@1¼
6 months	1⅛@1	1 @⅞	1⅜@1¼

London Quotations

Call money	⅜%	⅜%	⅜%
Short bills	7/16@½	7/16@9/16	1
3 mos bills	½@9/16	⅝	1 @1 1/16
Bar gold	124s 3d	124s 3d	114s 3d
Bar silver	18 11/16d	18 11/16d	27⅛d

Boston Quotations

Call money	1½%	1½%	3%
Com paper	1¾@2¼	1¾@2¼	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	6%
Boston	3	Budapest	4½
Chicago	3	Sofia	8
Cleveland	3	Calcutta	3½
Dallas	2½	Copenhagen	3½
Kansas City	2½	Helsingfors	6
Minneapolis	3½	Lisbon	6
New York	2½	London	2
Philadelphia	3	Madrid	6
Richmond	3½	Oslo	4
St. Louis	3	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3	Prague	3½
Amsterdam	4	Riga	5½
Athens	7½	Rome	4
Berlin	4	Tokyo	3.65
Berne	2	Stockholm	3
Bombay	3½	Vienna	5
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe			
Demand	$4.77⅝	$4.78	$4.8665
Cables	4.77½	4.78	4.8665
France—franc	.0560½	.0560	.0392
Belgium—blga	.2001	.1997	.139
Italy—lira	.0755	.0759	.0526
Germany—mark	.3420	.3425	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1800	.1581	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0429	.0429	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2134	.2136	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0180	.0185	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0080	.0081½	.129
Holland—florin	.5782	.5775	.402
Hungary—pengo	.2200	.2200	.1749
Norway—krone	.2402	.2402	.268
Poland—zloty	.1581	.1581	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0438	.0438	.0420
Roumania—leu	.0090	.0090	.0060
Spain—peseta	.1195	.1195	.193
Sweden—krona	.2462	.2467	.268
Switz'land—franc	.2778	.2778	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0192	.0192	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.3125	.3500	*
Shanghai	.3475	.3180	*
India—rupee	.3600	.3600	.3650
Japan—yen	.2987½	.2990	.4984
Java—florin	.5800	.5800	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4987½	.4987½	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.5575	.5587½	.5678
South America			
Argentina—dol	.3660	.3657	.4246
Brazil—milreis	.0815	.0803	.1196
Chile—peso	.0350	.0350	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8060	.8060	.9733
Peru—sol	.2050	.2050	.1108
Uruguay—peso	.6775	.6775	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9325	.9337½	1.90
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2845	.2845	.4988

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai.

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Operations Now in Excess Of Fresh Purchasing

Mills Likely to Continue Current Rate, However —Prices Advanced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17 — Steel operations and shipments have reached the point where they are considerably in excess of fresh purchasing. The last has slowed down considerably, as is natural after the brisk buying of the late spring and early summer.

Operations are at 58 per cent of capacity and promise to stay at virtually that level at least until the middle of August on the momentum already attained. The tin plate producers cannot promise deliveries on new orders in less than four months and those who make automobile steel are also finding it difficult to make prompt deliveries.

More items have advanced sharply in price. Thus the New York iron and steel jobbers have lifted steel sheets $8 a ton, while makers of boiler tubes in the Pittsburgh district have advanced welded and seamless $10 a ton through reducing the usual discounts. Pig iron producers have marked up prices $1 a ton throughout the country. Iron and steel scrap has risen 75 cents a ton further in the Chicago district, the price of $10.75 having been paid for heavy melting steel by the Illinois Steel Company.

Steel Plates to Rise

Steel plate makers in the eastern Pennsylvania district are about to advance prices from the present level to 1.70 cents a pound, Coatesville, Penna. The price of tin plate may be marked up before the end of the summer, possibly on August 1, since pig tin has risen 130 per cent from the depression low point, without any change being made upward in the price of tin plate.

Some of the younger steel companies report that June sales were the largest in their history. Such was the case of the Republic Steel Corporation, which has functioned in its present form since 1930. Undoubtedly, the improvement since March has been the sharpest in the memory of the present generation in the steel business.

The unfilled tonnage statement of the United States Steel Corporation made a better showing than expected. All barometers for June had been highly favorable. Steel ingot production had gained 35 per cent in daily rate following the rise by 36 per cent the preceding month, while pig iron production gained 47 per cent.

The makers of the cheaper automobiles are keeping up steel purchasing at a good rate, but the more expensive car makers are letting down on production quite sharply.

Pig Iron Sales Light

Pig iron sales have been very light. The turnover at New Yprk is about 2000 tons weekly, or less, as compared with 4000 to 5000 tons weekly during May and June. The pig iron sellers explain that the foundry branch of the steel industry has not improved as rapidly as the industry in general. This is partly because substitutes are being used for gray iron castings.

Virtually all steel companies are making profits at the present rate of operations and prices. In the cases of some companies which turn out a specialty and in which competition is not keen the profits are exceedingly good.

Another kind of steel barrel is being turned out, galvanized steel, which affords a good outlet for both steel and zinc. Some barrel makers are turning out 4000 or 5000 a day.

Silver has been the most conspicuous of the nonferrous metals during the week, the price having crossed 40 cents an ounce on Thursday for the first time since May, 1930.

The price of lead was advanced $2 a ton on Monday to 4.50c a pound, New York, and 4.35c East St. Louis. Copper was quiet at 9 cents a pound after its advance of a cent a pound the preceding week. Copper producers feel that copper should not be selling under 12 cents a pound, however, and believe that this figure is a probability by early fall.

Sales of lead for July delivery have been nearly 40,000 tons, the best sales for one month since July, 1931.

Zinc owes its strength to the tight ore situation. Ore prices are $35 a ton, or 100 per cent higher than the depression low. Miners of zinc and lead ore in the tri-state district were given a 25 per cent wage advance on July 10.

Formal Sale of Booth Fisheries Now Completed

WILMINGTON, Del., July 17 — Formal sale of the properties of the Booth Fisheries Company to the reorganization committee of which Millar Brainard, vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, is chairman, has been completed here. Mr. Brainard, says that the business is virtually freed of burdensome indebtedness and the new Booth Fisheries Corporation which has been incorporated under the laws of the State of Delaware will commence business with approximately $500,000 in cash and only current notes and accounts payable and a small amount of underlying bonds on properties of subsidiaries.

The Booth business, operating fisheries, cold storage warehouses, steamship lines and fish producing and distributing branches located throughout the United States and Canada, is now the largest fisheries company in the country.

Beet Sugar Distribution

NEW YORK, July 17—Distribution of beet sugar in the United States during June amounted to 99,268 long tons, a decrease of 33,898 compared with June, 1932, according to Domestic Sugar Bureau. Distribution for the first six months amounted to 655,967 tons, an increase of 36,857 over a year ago.

May Cut Imports Of Refined Sugar

Washington, July 17

TENTATIVE agreement to curtail the imports of refined sugar from the territories, Cuba and the Philippines, was worked out at a conference here of sugar refiners with Dr. Coulter, representing the agricultural adjustment administration.

It will be incorporated in that section of the sugar marketing agreement which limits total imports of raws for consumption to 6,350,000 short tons. While conference of the sugar council committee had set a figure on total offerings in this market, it had not hitherto succeeded in apportioning this allotment among the various territories as between refined and raw.

Agreement regarding offshore whites provides Cuba may ship 117,500 short tons; the Philippines, 56,000; Hawaii, 30,000; Puerto Rico, 100,000; or a total of 303,500. The Virgin Islands will ship none in refined state.

Under this arrangement, still more or less tentative, the Cubans suffer the largest loss in exports of refined to continental United States. Last year they sent over 600,000 short tons to the United States.

Wholesale Prices In June Continue In Upward Trend

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The butcher, the baker and the grocer, to say nothing of the drygoods store keeper, had to pay an average of 3½ per cent more for their stocks during June than in May.

The Labor Department said today that wholesale prices for the month showed an index figure of 65 when compared with 100 in 1926.

This was the fourth consecutive month that wholesale prices have shown an upward swing. In February the index was 59.8; March, 60.2, and April, 60.4. The June increase when, compared with a year ago, however, was only 1¾ per cent.

Every group into which the 784 products reported are divided showed increases. Farm products went up almost 6 per cent, a sharp rise being shown in average prices of grains, cattle, sheep, cotton, lemons, oranges, fresh milk, tobacco, onions, white potatoes and wool.

There were decreases in the average prices of calves, live poultry, eggs, fresh apples, dried beans, hay and sweet potatoes.

Food prices increases were reported for butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, rice, dried fruit, canned vegetables, cured beef, lamb, ham, pork, oleomargarine, sugar and vegetable oils. In New York, fresh beef mutton, veal and coffee averaged lower, but the food group as a whole increased 3 per cent in June as compared with May.

Leather products were up 7 per cent in June as compared with May; textile products 10; coke and petroleum products 1¾; metals and metal products 2; chemicals .75, and miscellaneous commodities 3¼.

Construction Contracts Up Almost 34 P. C.

NEW YORK, July 17 — Construction contracts of all descriptions awarded in 37 states east of the Rocky Mountains during June totaled $103,255,400, a gain of almost 34 per cent over the total of $77,171,000 for May, F. W. Dodge Corporation reports. During June last volume amounted to $113,075,000. Privately financed undertakings accounted for $74,434,000 of the total compared with $53,487,500 for May and $48,806,000 in June, 1932.

Publicly financed work last month totaled $28,821,000. Residential building awards accounted for $27,793,200 compared with $26,519,700 for May, and $23,116,200 for June, 1932; non-residential building to $51,024,400 compared with $31,639,400 for May and $39,812,600 for June, last year.

L. C. Smith & Corona Business Up Sharply

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 17—Business of L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters, Inc., increased 140 per cent in June over like 1932 month, said Vice-President Rogers. "Business in all divisions has improved beyond expectations.

"During June orders increased generally from every section. While July and August are usually dull months in the typewriter industry, the prospects are so good this year that there will be little if any letdown.

"The company's Syracuse factory has been running for seven weeks on a five-day-a-week schedule, and the number of employees has been steadily increased. June, this year, was the best June since 1929."

Foreign sales also made a good showing in June. Mr. Rogers said, as orders from abroad were for several times as many machines as in June, 1932.

Sugar Melt and Deliveries

The Sugar Institute, Inc., gives total melt and deliveries of the 13 United States sugar refiners up to and including week ending July 8, 1933, and for the same period of 1932, as follows: 1933, Jan. 1 to July 8, 2,015,000 long tons, compared with 1,965,000 long tons for period Jan. 1 to July 9, 1932. Deliveries from Jan. 1 to July 8, 1933, were 1,820,000 long tons, compared with 1,795,000 long tons between Jan. 1 and July 9, 1932.

Dwight Manufacturing Company

Dwight Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended June 3, 1933, a net profit at the Alabama plant after depreciation and inventory mark-down of $115,516, equal to 48 cents a share on the 240,000 shares of stock. This compares with net profit in year to May 28, 1932, of $141,823, equal to 59 cents a share. The Somersworth, N. H., plant, sold to Nashua Manufacturing Company, lost $7530 in the five months to Oct. 22, 1932.

Textile Industry In New England Under New Code

Some 120,000 Operatives Start Shorter Work Week—Two Shifts

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 17 (AP)—A definite upward turn in employment was evidenced today when Rhode Island and Massachusetts textile plants, employing 120,000 men and women, in common with associated industries throughout the nation, began operations under the terms of the cotton textile code, the first of its kind drafted under the national recovery act.

Production in some plants was decreased somewhat; in others unchanged. Mill managements were proceeding cautiously, in various instances admitting uncertainty as to the effects the code would have on the industry generally and upon their plants, in particular.

Virtually everywhere employees found themselves working today for the same pay for 40 hours' work as they previously had received for 48 or 54 hours, except those in the lower-paid classes who found their pay automatically raised to $13 a week, the minimum in the industry in the north.

A large proportion of the mills were working two 40-hour shifts—eight-hour days and five-day weeks. But some Massachusetts mills delayed adding a second shift, awaiting action by the Legislature on the proposed repeal of the present law which prevents the employment of women in the textile industry after 6 p. m.

May Add Thousands

In the great cotton textile region in the Blackstone Valley of Rhode Island, a survey indicated that an additional 1000 workers might be employed within the next few days.

In Fall River, Mass., between 15,000 and 20,000 operatives went to work today in 23 mills. The number of employees was virtually unchanged, although a few additional hands were employed. Pay rolls were up and it was expected that production would be maintained.

In Manchester, N. H., the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, reputed to be the largest cotton textile corporation in the world, operated today with substantially the same number of operatives as last week.

Approximately 9000 workers were on the pay rolls a scant 200 or 300 more than last week, and they worked in shifts from 7 a. m. until 3 p. m., and from 3 p. m. until 11 p. m.

Hundreds seeking jobs appeared at the big mills but were turned away, only weavers and skilled operatives for the mechanical department being hired.

Pay Rolls Increased

At Lowell, Mass, four manufacturing companies began operating under the code with approximately 4000 employees, approximately the same as last week. Production was generally decreased and pay rolls were increased.

In Nashua, N. H., there was no change in the 2700 workers employed, although it was indicated that approximately 200 more might be added during the week if skilled workers, who are now scarce in the city, could be found. Production was decreased and pay rolls rose.

In North Adams, Mass., four mills continued today to employ about 2600 workers with production unchanged and pay rolls raised. An increase in the number of workers might be necessary, mill men said.

In Taunton, Mass., more than 1300 workers employed last week retained their positions under the new code. One plant indicated it might double its force of 225 workers if the law preventing the employment of women at night were repealed.

The Berkshire Fine Spinning Company of Adams will increase the number of its employees from 1700 to 2700 witihn a short time. Additional help was employed today under the 40-hour week plan.

DANVILLE, Va., July 17 (AP)—The Riverside and Dan River Mills, largest of their kinds in the South, began a "new deal" today.

The plants started at 6:30 a. m., half an hour earlier than usual. The first shift will work until 3 p. m., when it will be relieved by the second shift, working until 11:30 p. m.

The workers seemed optimistic over their new hours.

Cotton Mills Step Up Consumption In First Half of July

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—Cotton mills in this country stepped up their consumption during the first half of July, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service, and attained a rate of mill activity that exceeded the record-breaking rate in June. From July 1 to July 15, domestic mills ran at about 128 per cent of the average rate in 1922-1927 as compared with 126 in June, and 54 in July last year.

"With the exception of the month just past," says the Exchange Service, "the previous high record for domestic mill activity was 120, which was first attained in March, 1927, and again in June, 1927, and February, 1929. General manufacturing activity during the first half of July was about 96 as compared with 92 in June, and 55 in July last year.

"From the middle of March to the middle of July, cotton mill activity increased 49 per cent, whereas it usually declines about 17 per cent in this period. The marked rise in cotton mill activity has coincided with an even sharper increase of 63 per cent in general manufacturing activity, which normally declines about 11 per cent from March to July. In March, cotton mill activity was considerably higher than general manufacturing activity, 86 as compared with 59."

Wage Increases Throughout Country Becoming General

Announcement of 15 P. C. Rise in Steel Workers' Pay Seen as Most Important Single Development in Plan to Push Up Purchasing Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, July 17—Some 100,000 or more men in the steel industry went to bench, factory and mill today with the happy consciousness that from now on their pay envelopes will register the expressed determination of the Roosevelt Administration to increase the purchasing power of the nation's wage-earning class. An immediate 15 per cent increase in wages of skilled employees is embodied in the code of the steel industry submitted to Washington authorities Saturday, with provisions for maximum hours and minimum pay. The rise is perhaps the most important single development of a week in which pay increases have been made in many sections of the country representing a cross section of industry, and indicating a desire on the part of management generally to aid in the national recovery program.

First of the steel concerns to announce the good news was the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, which told of a 15 per cent rise in the basic rate of pay, effective at once, followed by similar announcements by the Republic Steel Corporation, the Corrigan McKinney Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio, the Follansbee Brothers Company of Wheeling, W. Va., the Sharon Steel Hoop Company with plants in Ohio and Pennsylvania, and two subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation, the National Tube Company of Lorain, Ohio, and the Carnegie Steel Company of Cleveland, Ohio.

Advance for Common Labor

From Birmingham, Ala., came the statement that 4500 men employed by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company would receive increases ranging from 17½ to 25 per cent, with the pay of common labor raised to 27 cents an hour from 23 cents.

The American Rolling Mills Company added its voice to the wage chorus with an announcement of a 15 per cent advance and a minimum hourly wage of 40 cents for employees in its plants at Middletown, and Zanesville, Ohio, Butler, Penna., and Ashland, Ky. Wheeling Steel Corporation, with plants in Ohio and West Virginia, and the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, Detroit, had already published its wage rise the day before. The number of men affected in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys alone total 40,000.

Other steel concerns which added their quota of happy news for workers were the National Steel, the Allegheny Steel Company, and American Steel & Wire Company.

Various industries have not been behindhand in giving the worker a greater share in the product he helps to produce and distribute. From many sections of the nation have come announcements the past week of increases.

Woolworth Co. states that the new minimum wage of employees in Pennsylvania, West Verginia and Ohio will be $10 weekly, compared with the previous minimum of $7.50.

International Harvester Co. announces that wage rates at all plants in the United States have been restored to levels existing prior to the pay reductions ranging from 5 per cent to 10 per cent made Oct. 1, 1932.

Metal Workers Benefit

More than 10,000 employees in brass and copper metal working plants at Waterbury, Conn., have been notified of wage increases applicable to hourly and piece workers, amounting to approximately 8 per cent and establishing a minimum wage of about 35 cents an hour for unskilled labor hired from now on. Rates were made at Scovill Manufacturing Co., American Brass Co. and Chase Mills, Inc., now operating 40 hours weekly.

Devoe & Reynolds announces an increase of approximately 11 per cent in the salaries of all its employees and the hourly and weekly rates of its factory workers, effective August 1.

The Bibb Manufacturing Co., Macon, Ga., plans to double its force and payroll to meet the National Textile Code. Between 3000 and 3500 employees will be added and the new payroll is estimated at between $70,000 and $75,000 weekly.

The Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Vt., will add between 800 and 1200 employees within the next 30 days at a minimum wage of $12.

Weavers employed at the American Woolen Mills at Norwich, Conn., have returned to work with a wage increase of 15 per cent and piece work to be payable by picks instead of by style.

S. D. Warren Paper Company, Boston, announces an increase in wages of more than 11 per cent for all employees. Approximately 2000 workers will benefit.

Various Industries

North Webster Mills of the S. Slater & Sons, Inc., announce a 20 per cent wage increase starting July 17. A 10 per cent increase was granted earlier in the month.

Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Mills announce wage increases of 5 per cent and price advances of a general average of from 5 to 7 per cent to go into effect July 17, affecting a total of more than 7000 employees.

Will & Baumer Candle Company, Syracuse, N. Y., has increased wages 10 per cent.

Philco Radio & Television Corp. advanced wages an average of 11 per cent, effective July 17. Some 4000 are affected.

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Co. has raised wages of its 3700 employees slightly more than 10 per cent, effective July 1. Officials state they are working with other glass companies on a code to be submitted under the Industrial Recovery Act.

J. K. Davis, president of Remington Arms Co., has announced increase in wages and weekly salaries averaging about 10 per cent, effective Saturday.

G. W. Mason, president, announced that the employees of the Kelvinator Corporation, Detroit, have been given an increase in compensation, averaging 10 per cent, effective as of July 1.

The World's Business

Where Goes Steel Output?

Now that steel production has risen to 57 per cent of capacity, enjoying one of the most remarkable increases in operations of the last decade or more, the question arises as to where the output is going. Is it being used up as fast as it is produced, or are stocks accumulating? This question cannot be answered specifically, but indications are that a substantial percentage of the steel output today is being used to put the inventory status of many companies in a more comfortable position. The steel operations are a barometer of business generally, because the use of the product is an essential part of the activity of the country's basic industries. The rate of activity in the various consuming fields would determine whether output of steel is in excess of current needs or not. The four most important outlets for steel are the automotive, railroad, construction and canning industries, these taking, respectively, 17 per cent, 12 per cent, 21 per cent and 11 per cent of the steel produced in 1932. A large consumer also was the oil industry, which, with mining, took 8½ per cent of last year's output. In all of these activity has increased substantially this year, though none of them in the same degree as steel operations. Unless these industries, aided by greater demand on the part of the implement and machinery makers, continue their gains, or unless steel producers check their pace, there is a possibility of a severe reaction in the steel trade.

* * *

The Merchandisers

The front page news on the increase in wages in many of the country's leading corporations is a development directly traceable to the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to bolster the buying power of the public. It has all along been the contention of the federal economic advisers that wages must go up simultaneously or in correspondence with increase in commodity prices, else a lag takes place which would be fatal to the success of the recovery program. Now bureaus, services and brokerage houses are busy calculating what kind of business and hence what class of securities would benefit in proportion to the fattening of the wage earner's pocketbook. One house with nation-wide connection is calling attention of its clients to the investment merit of some of the leading merchandising concerns in the chain store, mail order and department store groups. Attention is called to the fact that retail sales have failed to cross the 1932 levels, with the exception of those of the chain store group, but that the advance in wholesale prices has not yet been fully translated into higher retail prices. Issues mentioned are Woolworth, Penney, Grant, Kresge and Kress in the chain group, Montgomery Ward and Sears, Roebuck in the mail order group, and Macy, Marshall Field, The Fair, Federated Department Stores, Hahn Department Stores, Associated Dry Goods and May Department Stores in the department store group.

G. R. E.

Floating Supply Of Steel's Stock Rises

NEW YORK, July 17—Floating supply of United States Steel common stock on June 30, as indicated in brokers' names, was 1,558,573 shares, or 17.91 per cent of the total issue of 8,703,252 shares, an increase of 159,717 shares since March 31, 1933, when the supply was 1,398,856 shares or 16.07 per cent of the total. A year ago the floating supply was 1,096,057 shares or 12.60 per cent of the total.

Holdings of investors June 30 totaled 7,144,679 shares or 82.09 per cent of the total, compared with 7,304,396 three months ago or 83.93 per cent of the total and 7,607,195 shares or 87.40 per cent a year ago.

Brokers' holdings of Steel preferred on June 30, 1933, totaled 344,309 shares, or 9.56 per cent of the total. Investors' holdings of preferred were 3,285,502 shares, or 90.44 per cent, compared with 3,282,381 shares, or 91.11 per cent, three months ago, and 3,322,006 shares or 92.21 per cent a year ago.

Foreign holdings of Steel common were 280,898 shares, or 3.23 per cent, compared with 284,318 shares, or 3.27 per cent, three months ago and 222,073, or 2.56 per cent, on June 30, 1932.

American Ship Reports Loss

American Ship & Commerce Corporation reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1933, net loss of $61,984 after expenses and interest, compared with net loss of $50,541 in the preceding quarter and net loss of $42,084 in the June quarter of 1932.

America World's Largest Producer Of Canned Goods

Quick-Freezing Process Stimulates Industry—Many New Products

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—American genius for research and technical development, together with natural advantages, has enabled the United States to become the world's largest producer of canned goods, states The Index, current publication of the New York Trust Company, in a survey of this branch of the food industry.

The article recalls the history of the industry from 1795, when Nicholas Appert, a Frenchman, began experiments for the French Government, up to the present day, when the output of the canning industry averages a pack of about 4,500,000,000 cans annually and includes more than 200 varieties of products. As an illustration of progress, the survey shows that during the Civil War, when the making of cans was performed by hand, a master workman could make only about 60 cans daily, whereas now the production amounts to 300 cans a minute by a single series of modern machines.

Output Drop Slight

The decline in quantity of production in the canning industry was slight in 1931 in comparison with the decline in value, The Index says. For example, although canned fruits decreased in volume by only a little more than 2 per cent, the decline in dollar value amounted to more than 42 per cent. This same situation existed, in varying degrees, with respect to all the major products, such as vegetables and soup; fish, meat and poultry and their products, and canned milk.

In giving the factors accountable for this situation, the Index gives first place to overproduction, the productive capacity being considerably in excess of normal market requirements. This has since been aggravated, it is said, by the lowered purchasing power brought about by the general business depression. Another factor has been the extension of Federal aid to a number of "marginal" canners in connection with farm legislation providing that government financing be made available for processing and merchandising canned foods. This has resulted in further increased output beyond demand.

Improved transportation facilities in recent years have made many raw foods available at practically all seasons of the year, thus intensifying the competition between raw and canned foods, the article continues. Another factor entering the situation is quick-freezing, a process which maintains the fresh flavor and appearance of perishables for long periods. This condition, on top of the situation caused by large overstocks, has contributed to heavy reductions in prices for canned goods. Further, canneries must be located near the sources of their raw materials, and this circumstance tends to prevent consolidation in certain branches of the industry where production costs could be whittled down.

Foreign trade in canned goods is said to have been adversely affected by import quotas, increased duties and other trade restrictions, as well as by the wide fluctuation of exchange values. However, some of the newer products, such as canned grapefruit and canned fruits for salads, have been exported in increasing amounts.

The analysis concludes that recently the statistical position of the canning industry has greatly improved. Together with figures serving to indicate the marked liquidation of inventory that has taken place in the industry during the year 1932 and a report from a leading authority that there is an improvement in the demand for canned foods in European markets, this is held to be an indication of iimproved business for American canners, both in this country and abroad.

Rubber Consumption Makes New Record

New York, July 17

CONSUMPTION of crude rubber by manufacturers in the United States for June amounted to 51,326 long tons, the highest consumption figure on record. This compares with 44,580 long tons for May this year and represents an increase of 15.1 per cent over May and 23.8 per cent over June a year ago, according to the Rubber Manufacturers' Association. Consumption for June, 1932, was reported to be 41,475 long tons. Consumption for the first six months of 1933 amounted to 184,724 long tons, against 190,924 for the similar period of 1932.

Imports of crude rubber in June were 22,729 long tons, a decrease of 17.5 per cent from May and 45.1 per cent below June, 1932.

The association estimates total domestic stocks of crude rubber on hand June 30 at 333,954 long tons, against 364,623 on May 31. June stocks show a decrease of 8.4 per cent from May this year and were slightly lower than on June 30, 1932.

There were 63,608 long tons of crude rubber afloat for United States ports on June 30, compared with 43,342 on May 31 this year and 43,079 on June 30, 1932.

Phelps-Dodge Plans Increased Production

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—Plans for increasing Phelps Dodge Corporation's output of refined copper to 6,000,000 pounds a month, or about 20 per cent of capacity, were announced today.

R. A. Clark, manager of the smelter division of the corporation's Copper Queen branch, said that "changed conditions" had caused the company to alter its plans for resuming operations at the Douglas, Ariz., smelter which was being restarted today instead of Sept. 1, as originally scheduled.

Television Assets Sold

WILMINGTON, July 17—Assets of the Jenkins Television Corporation were sold at public auction by the receiver here for $200,000. Purchaser was receiver for the DeForest Radio Company the only bidder.

Heavy Strain On Banks Now Over, States Institute

Commercial Institutions in Position to Aid in Business Expansion

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, July 17—The commercial banks are now free from strain and are in a position to aid in the present business expansion with loans to business and industry, according to an analysis of the banking situation just released by the Alexander Hamilton Institute.

The existing nigh ratio of total deposits to loans and investment, which is higher than any year since 1928, is approaching the level which in the past has been the accompaniment of expansion.

"Data for the reporting member banks indicate not only the absence of any appearance of strain during the early months of business recovery but an ability to finance industrial and business expansion without strain," says the institute.

"The ratios of deposits to loans and discounts and to the loan and investment total and the trend of these ratios are broadly indicative of the ease of stress in the banking position," it continues. "'The effect of the loan liquidation of the depression period is evidenced in the extremely high ratios reached by deposits, both demand and total, relative to loans.

"The ratio of total deposits to loans and investments is regarded as one of the best measures of the banking position. The extreme strain of the years immediately following the war is reflected by a ratio well under 90 per cent. From 1922 to 1928, a period of generally comfortable banking conditions, the ratio held above 94 per cent and exceeded 96 per cent for the greater part of the period. The ratio now stands higher than any yearly average since 1928.

"The ratios of total deposits and of demand deposits to loans are exceptionally high, a condition brought about by the wholesale liquidation since the over-extended position of 1929-1930. The ratio of demand deposits to loans in those years was the lowest for any years of the post-war period.

"The ratios prevailing from 1922 to 1925 may be taken as fairly representative of normal. During this period total deposits averaged around 130 per cent of loans and demand deposits ranged around 95 per cent of loans. The spread between these figures and the high ratios prevailing for some time past suggests the possibility of material loan expansion for the banking system as a whole before even the old-time normal relationships are reached."

Devoe & Raynolds Profits

Devoe & Raynolds, Inc., reports for the six months ended May 31, 1933, profit of $48,629 after expenses, depreciation, etc., but before federal taxes, compared with $13,548 for the six months ended May 31, 1932.

Gasoline Prices Up

PHILADELPHIA, July 17 — Atlantic Refining Company, effective today, advances retail and tank-wagon gasoline prices one cent a gallon throughout Pennsylvania.

A NEW BANK
FOR CAMBRIDGE

In the banking rooms formerly occupied by the Central Trust Company, Central Square, Cambridge, with a Branch Office at East Cambridge in the near future,—

COUNTY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

MIDDLESEX

Opens for Business Monday, July 17, 1933

The County Bank and Trust Company is a new bank created through the purchase of certain sound assets of the Central Trust Company with the addition of new capital. It is a new bank . . . with new capital, new management, and a new spirit of service. This bank is in a strong cash position, and through its membership in the Shawmut Association will have sound and experienced management. Individuals and business organizations are cordially invited to visit the bank and to use this new banking service.

County Bank
AND TRUST COMPANY
Member of the Shawmut Association
Capital $300,000 Surplus and Guaranty Fund $400,000

News of Art, Music and the Theater

In Touch With Greatness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO COME into Mary Wigman's presence is to come in touch with greatness. Under the protective shell with which it is necessary for her to circumvest herself against the ravages of publicity representatives, autograph hunters, and the like, is the woman, fine, noble, redolent with ideas. It is difficult to probe to the core of these ideas in an interview, surrounded with managers and musicians, the come and go of other press people, the intermittent ring of the telephone, and the dancer herself, weary with the stir and buzz which she finds so much harder work than the dance itself. But the ideas are there, in spite of the irksome need of publicity to prepare the way for the reception of her individual art. And eventually a few of them seep through the mélange.

Swinging a pulsatile foot, clad in simple black reptile pumps, striking in a draped black hostess gown, with a touch of dull red at the girdle and throat, setting off her abundant tawny hair, so luxuriant as to seem like two heads of it in one, she is ready to give you all you ask for, but will not take the lead. And she has not forgotten to be pictorial—an important thing in woman.

So much to ask. So little time to find out. How does she create her dances? Art cannot be put into a system. Each dance comes differently. Sometimes a gesture, a mere movement of the arm, will sing itself to her. There can be no method in this melody of movement. It may come from a bit of music, from an experience of life, from meditation.

* * *

In the "Summer's Dance," the need was felt of a simple melody to be endlessly reiterated. Note that the dance came first, music second. With Mr. Hanns Hastings, her accompanist and working musician for several years now, a number of melodies were tried over, original melodies that came with the working out of the dance. But the right one was not hit upon at once. The problem was left to simmer And eventually the belonging melody came. Or, sometimes, the dance and the melody, or percussive comment, come together spontaneously.

And costuming? Wigman's costumer and designer is also en rapport with the artist, after working for some years in close association with her. Wigman prescribes when the inclination comes strongly. In certain dances she feels the need of a dress, a long, full skirt to swirl about her and fall into graceful folds; in others, the short, crisp tunic. In the "Gypsy Moods," a great deal of color seemed to be required, a kaleidoscope of color, to express gayety, abandon, sorrow, despair—all in an orderly jumble of geometric patches rhythmically blocked out to match the maenadic action.

* * *

And what of the group? Seeing the Wigman Group for the first time, in excerpts from the dance cycle, "Der Weg," we were frankly disappointed. The group was precisely trained, a tribute to Mary Wigman as teacher. They were adept and unfaltering in rhythmic flow of gesture. Nothing tentative, nothing amateur. But their leader seemed diminished rather than magnified by the fluid patterning of their formations, and they themselves, an Amazonian collection of stalwart, fine-looking girls, lacked the individual fire of genius.

"But you wouldn't expect every member of an orchestra to be a Toscanini?" was Miss Wigman's reply to this objection. A dance composed for group cannot be danced solo, and vice versa. Different dance ideas demand different vehicles. Greatness may not lie individually within these lesser dancers, but when they are combined into a unit, the unit conveys an idea. In "Der Weg," it is a pantomimic Man's Way Through Life, a dance "Everyman," in which Wigman is Everyman, and the Group, in the subdivisional numbers, "Dreams," "Shadows," "Hymnus" and so on, represents the shadowy or real troubles that beset him. Perhaps if this cycle had been viewed as a whole, the impression might have been more forcible. But Wigman believes in the group as necessary to the dance composer's fulfillment.

* * *

As to the relation of classical music to the dance. Take Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, which Wagner praises as the "apotheosis of the dance." True, it impels to dance feelings, the listener mentally dances throughout the four movements. But you would find only parts of it danceable if you came to work out dance compositions from it, and the rest purely musical. To try to transcribe these parts into dance terms would end in a clash of dance and music. So, classical music is best left alone. It is a complete message in itself. No more can be added. The dance is another language. Just as great music gives voice to the unutterable, so the dance gives expression to what cannot be said in words of *any other medium*, any other form of art. Miss Wigman herself would find it far easier to dance her conceptions to you than to try to convey them in words.

* * *

Are male dancers feminine? Are female dancers masculine? Not necessarily. Not normally. As in all art, the superior artist combines the mental masculine and feminine qualities. This is notably true of Wigman, whose "Invocation" is all virility and strength; her "Summer's Dance" entirely feminine in its appeal.

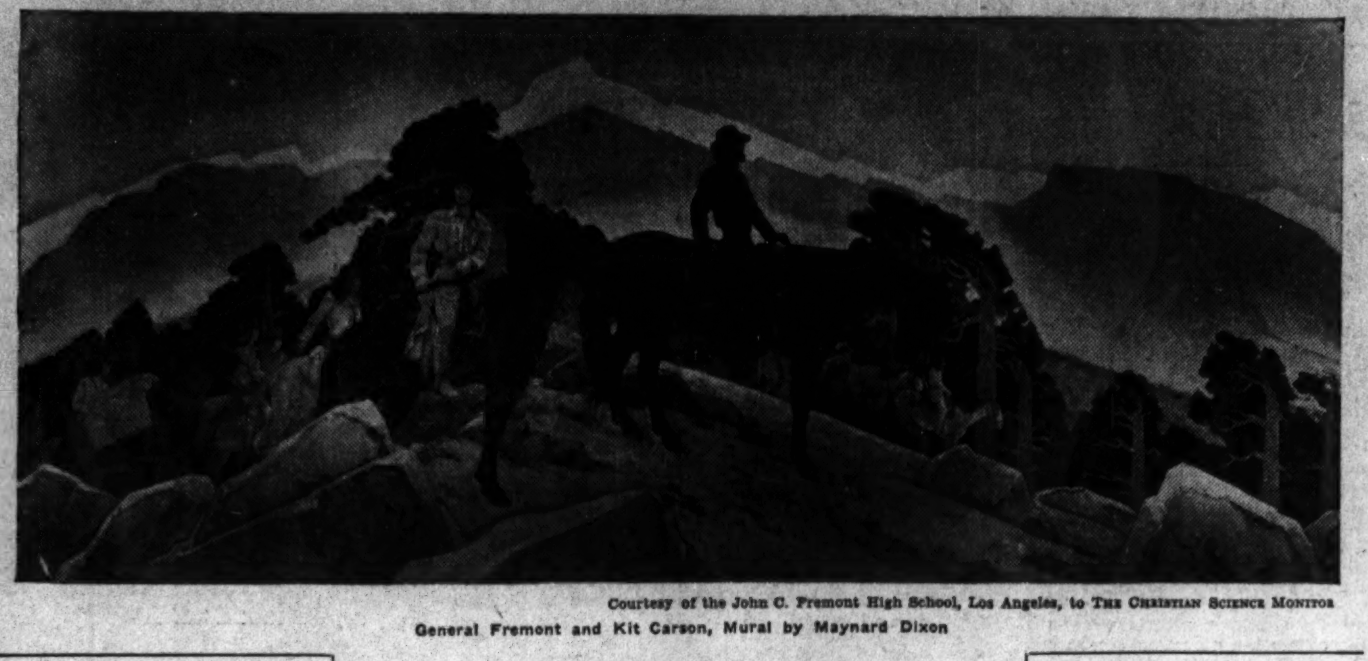
The manager comes in, with an official-looking eye, and a young reporter in tow. Mr. Hastings has been drooping over a chair, restless, bored. A brusque newspaper photographer has already interrupted by arranging the artist on a sofa against a background of her own amber and black pillows and eiderdown. A dashing newspaper girl has just obtained an autographed photograph for herself and an interview for her paper all at once. All much like a stage travesty of a celebrity interview, and not a little funny.

We hadn't come very close, but we had come in touch, with greatness.

MARGARET LLOYD.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MARY WIGMAN



Courtesy of the John C. Fremont High School, Los Angeles, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

General Fremont and Kit Carson, Mural by Maynard Dixon

Pictures for Barter

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Los Angeles

SUCCESS has attended the first local art-barter exhibition, conducted at the Egan Art Gallery. Retail and wholesale merchants handling foodstuffs and clothing, physicians, surgeons, dentists, Christian Science practitioners, teachers of music and dancing, and that large group of people who just have something around the house to trade, made offers of goods or services in exchange for paintings they liked. The artists submitted lists of goods desired, and the gallery served as a contact point through which personal negotiations could begin.

A tea-room proprietor took paintings from several artists who are now sure of at least one meal a day. A wholesale coffee-dealer closed with a large group of artists, paying for their pictures by mailing them each two pounds of coffee a week until paid out. An artist in the San Fernando Valley traded for lumber to complete his studio, a number of others obtained auto accessories, lubricating oil, trailers, second hand cars.

Unexpected was the number of cash sales made to visitors attracted by the novelty of the exhibit. While many artists whose reputations are firmly established did not exhibit, a large body of good talent was represented. The barter practice will be retained at this gallery until general prosperity makes it no longer a desirable method of exchange.

* * *

Mural painting is growing in popularity here Mr. Maynard Dixon of San Francisco has just completed a distinguished mural, to be installed in the study hall of John C. Fremont High School, Los Angeles, a project financed by the student body. The long panel shows General Fremont crossing the Sierras with Kit Carson. This work is a triumphant blend of historic truth, controlled design and popular appeal.

On an outdoor patio wall at South Pasadena Junior High School Mr. Millard Sheets and Mr. Jimmie Patrick are just completing the first of three large frescoes symbolizing life in Southern California. Carefully designed, these present a striking instance of the modern viewpoint. Where a boom-period painter might have pictured only the rosy or the somber side of life, Mr. Sheets has, in each panel, given us the broad picture of an industrious people working rich farm lands and busy in the city and at the harbor; but as a sort of footnote to each fresco there is a shadowy episode of unemployment or profitless toil.

Another mural just completed is one for the Cedars of Lebanon Hospital painted by Mr. Lorser Feitelson and symbolizing suffering mankind turning with renewed hope toward the hands of God, under which appear the words from Isaiah, "I shall restore health unto thee." In the music room of the new home of Miss Margaret Coleman in Pasadena, Mr. Charles Kassler has painted a delightful fresco in which 18 figures play on various types of musical instruments. This panel is particularly happy in design and color. Though full of action the effect is singularly reposeful.

* * *

The Ebell Club of Los Angeles has just accepted sketches for several frescoes, to be painted this summer in the club's patio by Miss Maxine Albro of San Francisco, the artist whose frescoes beautify the buildings of the Allied Artists' Guild at Palo Alto and several schools and residences in northern California.

Two exhibitions are attracting special attention here. One is that by Mr. Paul Starrett Sample, at the Ilsley Galleries, consisting of paintings of old Los Angeles. Mr. Sample was one of the first to paint the brick buildings of the wholesale district which date from the last century, and to see the dignity of the city's railroad yards and factories. The other exhibit is of water colors of India, and portraits by that brilliant, graphic recorder, Mr. William Spencer Bagdatopoulos, of Santa Barbara. This artist excels in the depiction of crowds. His direct, summary technique, done without preliminary drawing, brings scenes before the beholder with astonishing vividness and truth.

A. M.

As Spoken in Tuscany

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

ITALIAN vocalists, by testimony and assurance of Mr. Nino Martini, the tenor, come from a single region. In an artistic meaning, they are Tuscans, every man and woman of them, even if they happen to be something else altogether by birth and bringing up. To narrow the matter down to a definite locality and to a precise point on the map, they belong to Siena, inasmuch as they use, when singing, or in conscience intend to use, the Sienese manner of speech.

Wherefore people assume too much, perhaps, when they say of a performer like Mr. Martini: "What a satisfaction, to hear him express his thought and feeling in his own language!" For he utters knowledge, even when interpreting Bellini and Donizetti, in a tongue not quite his own. As boy and as man, he has lived in the northeastern part of the Italian Peninsula, in the division known as Venetia, where a dialect, or form of talk, sounding rather harsh to an academic and sensitive Tuscan ear, is spoken. So at any rate, he explained the situation, replying to a question or two which a representative of The Christian Science Monitor asked him one evening.

* * *

"I am from Verona," said he, "and when at home, I pronounce this way:"—illustrating with a couple of sentences. "But I would never be permitted by an Italian audience to give my native accent to the words of a song or an aria. I don't know what the gallery would do, if I lent to a syllable a quality verging on the Veronese; but something, I am sure, not very pleasant. I have to submit on that point to what is prescribed. My treatment of each vowel and consonant must conform to custom, if I hope to keep out of trouble. I must always do my best to reach the standards of Siena, unless I want to be rebuked, and unless I am willing to receive from the house a response that is the opposite of applause."

Verona, then, reared Mr. Martini; and not only him, but his teacher also, Mr. Giovanni Zenatello, a tenor of the so-called dramatic type, formerly known here and in Boston for his impersonation of grand opera figures. Possibly the proximity of Verona to Venice afforded Mr. Zenatello a sort of acquaintanceship with the hero of Verdi's "Otello" that nothing else would provide. Certainly critics would stand today by their judgment of 20 years ago, that he portrayed that character with uncommon power and insight.

* * *

It was at the studios of the Columbia Broadcasting System that the Monitor writer, introduced by a member of the Columbia musical staff, met Mr. Martini, in an interval in a radio program. Not exactly a place or a time for quiet, undistracted conversation, though some exchange of idea is possible, even under those circumstances. Behind the glass of the control-room is not so different as it might be, after all, from in a dressing-room of the opera house. Remarkable, how singers can relax from their jobs for a few minutes, when they know an attendant stands ready to call them to the microphone, or upon the stage, the instant they are due.

In company with Mr. Martini was Mr. Zenatello, offering little points of instruction; for the relation of pupil and master in the case of these two seems not to bear being interrupted. It's the launching of a career in America, and there must be no mishap.

"He has the highest upper note I myself have ever heard in a tenor," said Mr. Zenatello, "though there existed voices in the ninteenth century that went probably as high. Of course the thing can be done by other singers in falsetto, but his top is a true tone, as open as the day."

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Mr. Zenatello evidently has an ear for acute registers. He and Mme Maria Gay, his wife, brought Mme. Lily Pons to the United States a couple of seasons ago and furnished the Metropolitan Opera Company with the most interesting light soprano it has had in years. Now they come bringing Mr. Martini, who seems likely to prove an extraordinary "lyric" tenor for the Metropolitan. We shall find out next winter. There's no safe judging, but only doubtful guessing and surmising from radio performance. For the studios of an institution like the Columbia Broadcasting System have little in common with an auditorium. A voice, drawn through a telephone wire, sent fluttering into space and subtilized again in a copper thread at tens of thousands of points on land and sea, is something different from what we hear in a hall or a theater. Nobody knows that better, and nobody acknowledges it more readily, than a radio engineer. But then, if our loudspeakers fail to give us all the facts of musical sound, they deliver certain of them accurately and acceptably enough. They convince us, no mistake, of a charm and brilliancy in Mr. Martini's singing not quite known before.

Photo by Apeda—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NINO MARTINI, Tenor

Impressionist Miming

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

THE Ballets Jooss had aroused the interest of London dancing circles by the laudatory reports of its season in Paris. Among other things its founder and head claimed that his organization was entirely free from the influence of Diaghileff—a claim that seemed both a compliment and a challenge to the father of modern ballet. At present the Athenians of art are in a sad way. The "new" art, the "new" music, the "new" poetry, are now neither new nor naughty. Even the critic feels fairly safe today. No longer is he likely to be affronted by works that catch him unarmed and for which he has no standards of reference. He may have had a momentary twinge of alarm when, at the Savoy Theater, he discovered inside his program a short statement by Herr Kurt Jooss, beginning: "We regard dancing as an independent theatrical art, which cannot be interpreted in words. Its language is movement built up from significant form and pervaded by human emotion. . . ." But this and the rest had a very familiar ring and was pleasantly reminiscent of the good old days when the art of writing manifestos was great fun and nearly always exceeded in interest that of the works which they were alleged to illuminate.

* * *

The influence of Diaghileff is, perhaps, not quite so absent as Herr Jooss imagines, and where it is most missing many critics will feel that its presence would have saved this gifted German choreographer from not a few avoidable crudities. As a well-known dancer and choreographer remarked: "What a talent! If only Jooss could have worked with Diaghileff!" "The Green Table" (La Table Vert), a bitter "sur-realist impression of the destructive power of modern war" and the ironies of diplomacy, illustrates in a striking fashion the strength and weakness of Herr Jooss' work. A brilliant stroke of invention is followed, more often than not, by something so banal that it might have come straight from an impromptu charade. Unquestionably an exceptional and original talent is there, but at present, the discipline of self-criticism is not. One hopes that Herr Jooss will not take too seriously the praise lavishly given by critics who attach more importance to his subject-matter than to its treatment. One also hopes that he will presevere in his artistic endeavor "to discover a form of choreography, which is based equally on the contributions of modern art, and the teaching of classical dancing."

Actually the ballets of the Ballets Jooss are not ballets at all in the old strict sense of the word. They are better described as stage impressions; mimed commentaries on life. Based on the expressionist school of Central Europe, they discard the virtuosity and rich tradition of the classical ballet. "The Green Table" shows once more that the expressionist technique is fundamentally personal and intimate and therefore less effective in large-scale works. No one can invent a tradition, and the artist who attempts to do this is like a man who wants riches and refuses a big legacy. Fokine was, in his time, a rebel, but, as Karsavina points out, he brought the dramatic plot to a logical simplicity, to the three unities of Greek drama; but while his choreographic invention was woven after finer designs, its tissue was worked on the same loom as that of his great predecessor, Petipa.

The music of the Ballets Jooss was provided by two pianos. "The Green Table" calls for the resources and color of a large orchestra, but while Herr Fritz A. Cohen's music is, in its way, accomplished enough, the quality never rises above a rather undistinguished average It gave the impression of being a mere accompaniment instead of an organic part of the ballet.

Mr. A. Tansman did far better for "The Big City," a clever choreographic impression, which opened the program. The piano, however, is an ineffective instrument in the theater, when used as a substitute for the orchestra. Stravinsky, of course, made it serve him wonderfully in "Les Noces," but that is another story.

* * *

It is always of great interest to watch the art that comes from Central Europe. External changes seem to affect its æsthetic outlook only superficially. The work of Herr Jooss exemplifies the old disinclination to separate art from philosophy and literature, even at the cost of a certain insensitiveness to the medium through which art expresses itself. Diaghileff's attitude was the opposite of this. His subtle appreciation of medium enabled him to fuse, as it were, three different elements—music, décor and choreography—into one. The basis of Herr Jooss' æsthetic is, to use his own words, "the whole range of human emotion and every phase of its unbounded expression. It is by concentration of essentials that we arrive at our significant form." Whatever these essentials may be, they do not at present seem to include a sense of humor. For that scarcely describes his ruthless, if brilliant, caricature of the poor diplomats who were doing their best.

German National Accent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

CHANGES which recent days have worked in all phases of German affairs have, in the artistic sphere, tended to throw attention upon work of domestic rather than foreign origin. This tendency is especially marked in the Great Berlin Exhibition, while the "Sezession" exhibition also shows the current sympathy for works of German artists.

Seldom has the Great Berlin Exhibition shown such an abundance of flowers and landscapes, as in the 500 works chosen this year. Portraits, genre and patriotic subjects take second place.

Among the landscape artists, Herr Franz Lenk, with a touch reminiscent of the early nineteenth century, is perhaps one of the oustanding exhibitors. Small in size, his pictures express the mood of the morning or the atmosphere of the evening. Their charm lies largely in delicacy of coloring, clearness of outline and precision of execution. Trees in a snow-landscape, for example, are drawn with the finest strokes, giving a tone of dimness which rouses, rather than satisfies, the interest.

An original personality is presented in Herr Peter Götz. This year all his genre are in chiaroscuro, out of which the figures thrust themselves as incidents of cheerful color. Subjects chosen from daily life are depicted in humorous or even satirical settings.

A winterscape "Lonely Houses" focuses attention upon Herr Hesto Hesterberg, as yet but little known. Dark grey structures standing out against a background of white snow give an impression of loneliness and chill. Red roofs lend a note of color.

Herr Rudolf Belling's iron casting, "The Workman," touches an idealistic rather than the more usual realistic note of the moment. Bulky form and broad surfaces symbolize physical strength and convey a concept of the toiler, full of vigor and self-consciousness.

The "Sezession" exhibition presents quite a contrast; for here a closer connection with the political movements of the day is disclosed, although the walls bear many older pictures, dating, in some instances, from 1923. Herr Philipp Harth, one of Germany's most talented sculptors, has written a preface to the catalogue in which much is said about the dependence of art upon nationalism and its antithesis to materialism.

A picture by Herr Xaver Fuhr of Mannheim, one of the most promising of the younger generation, won notable comment. It would be hard to classify Herr Fuhr in any particular school. All his landscapes, including "The Jetty," are pervaded by a greyish-green tone, with little in the way of brighter incident. His architecture and topography are drawn in detail. Outline and shadow are produced by the brush.

D. L.

Australian Painters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Adelaide, S. Aust.

IN THE autumn exhibition of the South Australian Society of Arts, an unusual number of the younger members' pictures appeared in contrast with works of matured artists. It should not be said that they suffered in comparison, because each group obviously must be judged by itself. It is encouraging to see the younger painters developing individuality of conception and expression, although there will be much that they will correct with more experience. There are modernist touches in some of their canvases, not by any means extravagant and incongruous, but with a note of restraint and dignity.

The more outstanding in this school are Miss Kathleen Sauerbier, Mr. Rob Pulleine and Mr. Rex Wood. Miss Sauerbier is not a newcomer in the ranks, and she has had study abroad; but she has maintained consistency in getting away from strict conventions, and she has not only admirers, but also followers. In this exhibition, Miss Sauerbier has two flower studies, "Irises" and "Lilies." The better of the two pictures is her "Irises," where there is more fidelity in both color and form. Mr. Rob Pulleine, making his bow to the art-loving public at 21, has only one study, entitled "Native Element," done on a pattern reminiscent of cubism. The scarlet hibiscus is vividly painted, and the fruit of a kind of South African prickly pear is introduced rather boldly. The young artist explains that this little-known fruit was chosen because in shape and color it fitted into the scheme of his picture. "Chimneys and Rooves" is the most striking of Mr. Wood's selections and he has handled a difficult theme in a pleasing manner.

* * *

There is always something compelling in the flower canvases of Mr. George Whinnen; and his "Dahlias" and "Petunias" can be described only as exquisite in their portrayal of radiant color and poetic form. Some may feel disposed to criticize these works on the ground that they are too pictorial, but what more could be said than that they express with materly realism the true loveliness of those garden glories? Miss Leila McNamara's "Spring Flowers" and "Heavenly Blue" have outstanding merit and there is an arresting silver note in Miss Hettie Buchanan's "Almond Blossom." "Beech and Silver Birch," by Miss Beatrice Chettle gives a delightful little glimpse of a colorful hill landscape; and in "Summer Landscape" Mr. Noel Wood has caught the fugitive mood of such sunny days as only Australians know.

The group of pictures from the brush of Mr. d'Auvergne Boxall marks the return to the gallery of a welcome talent. Mr. Boxall has transferred his activities to Sydney. He is a progressive artist who retains his capacity for sound draftsmanship and understanding of color; and his latest pictures reflect a broadening of style, following a long stay abroad. The exhibition contained a number of studies of his in Fiji and Suva; and he has expressed the delicate light and tropical tones in a manner that fascinates the attention immediately the room is entered. In "Near Auckland," Mr. Boxall has developed more into striking color notes, but there is no weakening of authority anywhere. Miss Maude Priest has a vigorous portrayal of "The Old Iron Foundry, Salamander Place, Tasmania." One of the finest still-life canvases is that by Mme. Jessamine V. A. Buxton, though similar studies by Mr. Herbert P. Barringer, notably "Lamp and Lanterns," and Mr. T. H. Bone have unusual merit.

There are several attempts to present a marine canvas worth while, but none really succeeds. The opportunity is always there in the wheat-loading season (not long since over) by the presence of some of the most picturesque and speedy windjammers afloat; but Adelaide is still awaiting the artist who shall catch the romance and grace of an era of transport that is passing. It must be admitted, of course, that there is only one way to paint a ship, and that is in her element of the open sea, with clouds of white sails spread to the hastening wind. In port, however, there is scope for unusual glimpses in the mountainous rigging, the long sweep from the curving bows and the whole inanimate symmetry of the vessel. The Herzogin Cecile was a captivating study, with her four towering masts and refined lines, and so was the barque Priwall, lying with conspicuous dignity amid the jumble of harbor shipping, but all we have in the exhibition are stolid and unreal types, without poetry.

* * *

There is little portraiture in the exhibition, and Mr. Leslie Wilkie's "Ophelia" has the stamp of understanding and authority. The sense of balance is impressive and the wistful face of the girl is delicately and expressively presented. The young artist. Miss Nora Heysen, daughter of the famous Adelaide painter, Mr. Hans Heysen, shows again her brilliant gifts in "A Study" and "Spring Flowers from the Bush." The beautiful sensitiveness of her coloring and her deep appreciation of form and contrast make her already a distinctive exhibitor, even in competition with noted craftsmen.

At the Tuileries

Special from Monitor Bureau

Paris

THIS year's Salon des Tuileries in Paris is historic enough for bold mention. Gone are nearly all evidences of the indulgences and follies of yesteryear which the artists brought forth in the name of a "period of research." The incongruous and crude splashings and loose compositions, that were shown as abstruse ideas to "impress" the public, have given place to a more constructive and thoughtful art in which the portraitist is again striving for likeness, the landscapist for balance, proportion and rich color, and the sculptor for deep, human feeling. And while, as Mr. Othon Friesz, that outstanding painter of the younger French school, told me, the net impression is the return to greater sanity and the beginning of a calmer period, the pleasant feature about it all is that originality, the keynote of the period of research, has been retained without resort to excesses.

The Salon des Tuileries is one of the best indexes to the trends and tendencies in present-day art. It is a sort of middle ground between the extreme tendencies of the super-realists, and such, and the conservatism of the Artistes Français or that of the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. As such, therefore, this year's exhibit in the fine Neo-Parnasse building, is significant.

The younger school of French painters, like Messrs. Yves Alix, Planson, Kisling, André Lhôte, Friesz, Osterlind, and de Warroquier, one and all show restraint of color to pleasanter tones without loss of strength. On the contrary, these have been strengthened, showing a firmness and surety which should make us hail their achievements as a definite turning point for the better in France's present epoch.

N. W.

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World's Record Broken in Mile By Oxford Star

Lovelock Runs Distance in 4m. 7.6s.—Princeton-Cornell Win Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 17—The fact that the combined Cornell-Princeton track and field team defeated Oxford-Cambridge, 8 first places to 4, has been completely over-shadowed by the world-record running of Jack E. Lovelock of Oxford. The New Zealand youth ran the mile in 4m. 7.6s. William R. Bonthron of Princeton, Intercollegiate A. A. A. A. mile champion and previously undefeated at that distance this season, finished second to Lovelock and his time was 4m. 8.7s.

It was a day of record breaking. In the 12 events completed, there were eight meet records bettered. Lovelock, of course, established a new mile record, then there were new marks in the 100-yard dash, the 440, 880, two-mile, 120-yard and 220-yard hurdles and the pole vault. Only the 220-yard dash, the shotput, broad jump and high jump escaped.

Bonthron also proved himself a remarkable athlete. After finishing second to Lovelock in the fastest mile of all time, he returned to the track an hour later and defeated N. P. Hallowell Jr. of Oxford and a former Harvard star in the half-mile in meet-record time of 1m. 53s. The old mark was 1m. 56s., made by Tom Hampson of Oxford in 1929.

The 100-yard dash record of 9.8s. was established by Richard F. Hardy of Cornell, while the 440 sprint record of 48.5s. was turned in by Robert J. Kane, also of Cornell. Joseph R. Mangan, another Cornell runner, ran a surprising two-mile race in meet-record time of 9m. 15.4s.

Two new hurdle records were set up by Oxford-Cambridge athletes. J. St. L. Thornton of Cambridge topped the high hurdles in 14.8s., while Charles F. Stanwood of Oxford and former Bowdoin hurdler ran the 220 hurdles in 24.1s. Stanwood, as in the Harvard-Yale meet, again was a double winner, winning the low hurdle and the high jump. J. A. McWilliams of Princeton broke the only meet record in the field events by topping the pole vault at 13ft. 2⅝in.

The timing by quarters of that "greatest mile ever run" is interesting. Lovelock was caught in 61.4s. for the first quarter, 2m. 3.6s. for the half, 3m. 8.7s. at three-quarters and 4m. 7.6s. for the finish. He ran that fourth quarter in 58.9s. Bonthron's times were 61.2s. for the first quarter, 2m. 3.5s. for the half, 3m. 8.6s. at three-quarters and 4m. 8.7s. at the finish. The best running to these two performances was done by Jules Landomegue of France in a meet at Paris, Oct. 4, 1931. His time was 4m. 9.2s. The summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by R. F. Hardy (Cor.); D. D. Johnson (P), second; E. I. Davis (Cam.), third; J. H. Hawes (Cam.), fourth. Time—9.8s. (New meet record.)

220-Yard Dash—Won by D. D. Johnson (P.); E. I. Davis (Cam.), second; D. L. Rathbone (Cam.), third, R. F. Hardy (Cor.), fourth. Time—21.9s. (New meet record.)

440-Yard Dash—Won by R. J. Kane (Cor.); J. G. Barnes (O.), second; R. M. Marsh (Cam.), third; W. R. Rainear (P.), fourth. Time—48.5s. (New meet record.)

880-Yard Dash—Won by W. R. Bonthron (P.); N. P. Hallowell Jr. (O.), second; P. K. Vipond (Cor.), third; J. C. Stothard (Cam.), fourth. Time—1m. 53s. (New meet record.)

Mile Run—Won by J. E. Lovelock (O.); W. R. Bonthron (P.), second; J. F. Hazen (Cor.), third. F. T. Horan (Cam.), did not finish. Time—4m. 7.6s. (New meet and world record.)

Two-Mile Run—Won by J. R. Mangan (Cor.); C. J. Mabey (O.), second; W. S. Karran (Cam.), third; P. P. Finch Jr. (Cor.), fourth. Time—9m. 15.4s. (New meet record.)

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. St. L. Thornton (Cam.); C. F. Stanwood (O.), second; C. J. Willock Jr. (P.), third; F. J. Irving (Cor.), fourth. Time—14.8s. (New meet record.)

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by C. F. Stanwood (O.); J. St. L. Thornton (Cam.), second; G. J. Millock Jr. (P.), third; F. J. Irving (Cor.), fourth. Time—24.1s. (New meet record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by P. W. S. Abt (P.), 22ft. 10¾in.; K. S. Duncan (O.), second, 22ft. 10in.; D. V. Burns (Cor.), third, 21ft. 1¾in.; W. L. Lang (O.), fourth, 21ft. 10in.

Running High Jump—Won by C. F. Stanwood (O.), 6ft. 1in.; L. P. Wenzel Jr. (P.), second, 6ft.; L. W. Collings Jr. (Cor.), third, 5ft. 8in.

16-Pound Shotput—Won by Harrison Garrett (P.), 45ft. 11⅛in.; N. E. Martin (Cor.), second, 43ft. 10in.; Julius Byles (O.), third, 43ft. 1¼in.; I. S. Ivanovic (Cam.), fourth, 40ft. 8in.

Pole Vault—Won by J. A. McWilliams (P.), 13ft. 2⅝in. (new meet record); Oscar Sutermeister (Cam.), second, 13ft.; I. I. Belloff (Cor.), third, 12ft. 10in.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	59	39	.602
Rochester	56	42	.571
Toronto	55	42	.567
Baltimore	51	50	.505
Montreal	47	50	.485
Albany	44	54	.449
Buffalo	44	55	.444
Jersey City	35	59	.372

Results July 15

Baltimore 13, Rochester 6.
Albany 6, Toronto 5.
Albany 4, Toronto 2.
Buffalo 8, Jersey City 7.
Montreal 7, Newark 5.

Results July 16

Buffalo 11, Jersey City 10.
Buffalo 7, Jersey City 6.
Newark 5, Montreal 3.
Montreal 1, Newark 0.
Baltimore 13, Rochester 0.
Rochester 3, Baltimore 1.

U. S. Team Formally Named

PARIS, July 17 (AP)—H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Wilmer L. Allison Jr., George M. Lott Jr., and John W. Van Ryn yesterday were formally named to represent the United States in the interzone Davis Cup tennis finals against Great Britain at Auteuil this week. Keith Gledhill of Santa Barbara, Calif., Vines' doubles partner, was named as alternate. Although the draw will not be made until later in the week, it was expected that Vines and Allison again would divide the singles burden, with Lott and Van Ryn handling the doubles assignment. Lott and Van Ryn have been especially impressive in practice here. They played two sets against Vines and Allison yesterday and won the second, 6—3, after dropping the first 10—12.

Bluenose Reported Leading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 17—Fourteen sailing craft from Detroit and 27 from Chicago are expected to finish their annual Mackinac Island races here Tuesday morning. Both fleets started Saturday. Chicago boats encountered head winds and were reported about five hours behind anticipated schedules. Bluenose, champion racing fishing schooner from the Nova Scotia banks, was reported to be leading in the 331-mile jaunt from Chicago, and was favored to finish first. Trident, a former winner, was a leader among the Detroit boats passing Pointe Aux Barques in Lake Huron.

Turin Club Advances

TURIN, July 17 (AP)—The Juventus Club of Turin played to a 1-to-1 draw with Austria in the semifinal of the European soccer football cup competition yesterday.

The Greatest One-Mile Run

The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

Jack E. Lovelock, Oxford University, Defeating William R. Bonthron, Princeton University, in 4m. 7.6s.

Six Straight Games Won Put the Yanks In Tie With Leaders

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	53	30	.639
Washington	53	30	.639
Philadelphia	43	40	.518
Chicago	42	42	.500
Detroit	40	45	.471
Cleveland	40	47	.460
Boston	35	48	.422
St. Louis	33	57	.367

Results July 15

Boston 7, Cleveland 2.
Washington 1, St. Louis 0.
Washington 2, St. Louis 0.
New York 11, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 3, Detroit 2 (11 innings).

Results July 16

Cleveland 2, Boston 1 (14 innings).
St. Louis 7, Washington 0.
Chicago at New York (postponed).
Only games scheduled.

Six straight victories during the past seven days have put the world champion New York Yankees back in a tie for first place in the American League baseball standing. These triumphs, together with the fact that the Washington Senators lost five of the eight games they played, put the champs right back in the running, after a rather extended stay—for them at least—in second place.

The ineffective pitching that held the Yanks back for nearly three weeks has been ironed out at last. The club's powerful attack is still there and apparently those veterans who were supposed to have slipped have checked their slide. Babe Ruth has hit 24 home runs, a record which is two behind the pace-setting Jimmy Foxx of the Philadelphia Athletics. While the Yanks were gaining in the race, the Senators experienced trouble from several directions. Their pitching, except for a double-header with the Browns on Saturday, has been poor.

Philadelphia and Chicago clung to third and fourth places respectively during the week, the Athletics winning five and losing two, and the White Sox winning four while losing three.

The standing in the second division remained unchanged, although the Cleveland Indians did gain ground on the Detroit Tigers, who are in fifth place. The Indians won three games and lost four, a record similar to that of the Boston Red Sox. Detroit won two out of five for the seven days, while the St. Louis went deeper into last place by losing six out of eight contests.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	58	39	.598
New Orleans	51	43	.543
Nashville	51	45	.531
Birmingham	52	47	.525
Chattanooga	50	48	.510
Atlanta	45	52	.464
Knoxville	42	51	.452
Little Rock	36	60	.375

Results July 15

Atlanta 8, Chattanooga 6.
Knoxville 7, Nashville 6.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4.
Little Rock 3, New Orleans 2.

Results July 16

Nashville 8, Atlanta 0.
Birmingham 8, Memphis 3.
Birmingham 5, Memphis 4.
New Orleans 7, Little Rock 2.
New Orleans 6, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 15, Knoxville 7.
Chattanooga 10, Knoxville 7.

Grant Wins Southern Title

ATLANTA, Ga., July 17 (AP)—Outsteadying his opponent and feeding him continually with drop shots, Bryan M. (Bitsy) Grant Jr. of Atlanta Saturday defeated John McDiarmid of Fort Worth, Texas, to win his fifth southern tennis singles championship. The scores were 4—6, 6—2, 6—1, 6—3. Grant's triumph, his fifth in the last seven years, marked him as the only player ever to win the crown more than four times. Carlton Smith of Atlanta also held the title four times, winning his last crown in 1921. Grant won four straight championships, starting in 1927. Beatrice Bryan of Memphis won the women's singles by whipping last year's champion, Anna Koll of New Orleans, 6—4, 1—6, 6—1. Miss Bryan was also on the winning doubles team. She and Elise Coxe of Asheville, N. C., defeated Miss Koll and Helen Carney of Shreveport, La., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2.

Yawl Contest Wins Race

GREENWICH, Conn., July 17 (AP)—The yawl, Contest, owned by A. O. Jennings of the Pequot Yacht Club, Southport, Conn., yesterday won the third annual overnight yacht race of the Riverside Club of Greenwich. The race was from Greenwich to Stratford Shoals, east of Bridgeport, Conn., and return, a distance of 50 miles. The winning yawl's times were 14h. 43m. 28s elapsed time; 13h. 44m. 39s. corrected time. The Fair Tide, owned by W. P. Palmer of the Larchmont Yacht Club of Larchmont, N. Y., was second.

Lynch Wins Bay State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 17—Joseph Lynch of the Albemarle Golf Club defeated Edward E. Lowery of the Charles River Country Club, 6 and 4, in the final-round match for the Massachusetts amateur golf championship at the Worcester Country Club Saturday. Lynch led at the end of the first 18 holes of the 36-hole final, 5 up. Lowery held the title in 1927. Last year's winner was Ed Kirouac.

Turner Wins Tennis Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCITUATE, Mass., July 17—A. T. Turner captured the South Shore tennis championship Saturday when he defeated Thomas E. Jansen Jr., 8—10, 8—6, 6—2, 6—2 at the Hatherly Country Club. This tourney was won last year by Albert Horton 3d of Williams College, who recently won the eastern intercollegiate title in New York.

Murphy Victor In Bowl Final At Longwood

Alice Marble Wins Women's Singles in Straight Sets, 6—3, 6—4

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., July 17—When the curtain was dropped on the lawn tennis play here Saturday at the Longwood Cricket Club, four titles had been decided in the forty-first Longwood Bowl tournament while one final, the mixed doubles, had been postponed until Sunday.

In the men's singles, Richard T. Murphy of Utica, N. Y., the top-seeded player, came through with a straight-set victory over Martyn Buxby of Miami, Fla., and the University of Texas, at 8—6, 6—4, 6—2. It was a baseline battle throughout.

A pair of Californians won the men's doubles when Joseph L. Coughlin of Stanford University and Henry Culley of Santa Barbara defeated a local team of Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Sam Fitch of Waban, 5—7, 6—2, 1—6 6—4, 6—3.

Alice I. Marble of San Francisco, the third seeded player, defeated Carolin Babcock of Los Angeles, the favorite, in straight sets, 6—3, 6—4, while Miss Marble and her partner, Josephine N. Cruickshank of Santa Ana, Calif., bowed to Miss Babcock and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn of Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of Santa Monica, Calif., at 4—6, 7—5, 6—3. Mrs. Van Ryn won the doubles title last year with Marjorie L. Sachs.

The mixed doubles final, played on Sunday, returned Coughlin and Miss Marble winners over Dr. Esther Bartosh of Los Angeles and Wilmer M. Hines of Columbia, S. C., 6—2, 6—2. This match closed the forty-first Longwood Bowl tournament.

Play of the final rounds was not nearly so brilliant as some of the competition earlier in the week. The summary:

Forty-first Longwood Bowl Lawn Tennis Tournament

Men's Singles—Final Round

Richard T. Murphy, Utica, N. Y., defeated Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., 8—6, 6—4, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, and Henry Culley, Santa Barbara, Calif., defeated Malcolm T. Hill Jr. and Sam Fitch, Waban, Mass., 5—7, 6—2, 1—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Carolin Babcock, Los Angeles, and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, and Josephine N. Cruickshank, Santa Ana, Calif., 4—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Joseph L. Coughlin, San Francisco, and Alice I. Marble, San Francisco, defeated Dr. Esther Bartosh, Los Angeles, and Wilmer M. Hines, Columbia, S. C., 6—2, 6—2.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	53	34	.609
Minneapolis	51	41	.554
St. Paul	49	45	.521
Indianapolis	45	43	.511
Toledo	44	48	.478
Louisville	43	47	.478
Milwaukee	38	49	.437
Kansas City	39	55	.415

Results July 15

Kansas City 9, Toledo 5.
St. Paul 5, Indianapolis 2.
Minneapolis 5, Louisville 4.
Columbus 5, Milwaukee 1.
Columbus 12, Milwaukee 1.

Results July 16

Kansas City 10, Toledo 6.
Kansas City 5, Toledo 4.
Louisville 2, Minneapolis 1.
Minneapolis 8, Louisville 6.
St. Paul 10, Indianapolis 2.
Indianapolis 3, St. Paul 2.
Milwaukee 14, Columbus 4.
Columbus 6, Milwaukee 3.

Lambert Defeats Prince

COOMBE HILL, Surrey, Eng., July 17 (AP)—The Prince of Wales lost the final match for the Parliament championship, 5 and 4, Saturday to George Lambert, M. P. for South Molton, Devonshire. Starting out on the 36-hole route, Wales led only at the end of the first nine, where he was 1 up. Lambert caught him at the tenth and stayed ahead thereafter, leading 2 up at the end of the first 18 and 3 up after 27 holes. The Prince of Wales's handicap is 11 strokes, Lambert's 14.

British Senior Golfers Lead

SANDWICH, Eng., July 17 (AP)—The first day's play in an international series of matches between the senior golfers of the United States, Great Britain and Canada, ended today in favor of Great Britain. The British veterans won 10 foursomes, the United States 7, and Canada 1. Britain's lead over the United States was 4 matches to 2, and over Canada, 6 to 0. The United States won 5 out of 6 matches with Canada.

Ridley Cricketers Win

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 17 (Canadian Press)—The Ridley College cricketers of St. Catharines, Ont., were successful in the first match of their Bermuda visit Saturday. Rolling up 308 runs for 6 wickets, they declared their innings and then dismissed the entire Bermuda Garrison side for a mere 30 runs. Clarke had top score for the college, knocking up 53 runs, Ripley had 39, and Hart 36.

United States Golfer Victor In Canadian Final

Campbell of Seattle Defeats Ken Black of Vancouver by 3 and 2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 17—For the second time in the 36 years' history of the Canadian amateur golf championship, the other occasion being in 1929, the title and Earl Grey Trophy have been won by a United States player. Albert Campbell, 19-year-old player from Seattle, defeated Ken Black of this city, in the 36-hole final on Saturday by 3 and 2. It was the fifth time that the final has been an international affair. Three times C. Ross Somerville turned back a challenge from across the border and on the other occasion Don Carrick repelled the last of the invaders. In 1929 it was an all-United States final with Eddie Held of New York defeating Gardiner White, also of New York.

Campbell, who won the Pacific Northwest title two weeks ago, was in brilliant form in the morning round and by several accurate approaches and long putts negotiated the 18 holes in 69, three under par, and secured a lead of thre holes in the morning round. Campbell won the second, third and fourth, with three successive birdies, but lost the seventh when he went one over par. He won the tenth with another birdie but again went over par on the fifteenth to lose the hole. A par and a birdie gave him the sixteenth and seventeenth, but he lost the home hole to a birdie. Black was only one over par for the round.

In the afternoon a birdie on the fourth enabled Black to win that hole and when Campbell ran into trouble on the sixth and seventh Black won them to even the match. The winner again took the lead on the eighth and birdies on the tenth and eleventh gave him a three-hole lead which he increased on the thirteenth. He lost the fourteenth, but halved the next two to end the match. The summary:

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship—Final Round

Albert Campbell, Seattle, Wash., defeated Ken Black, Vancouver, 3 and 2.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson Advances to Second

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Standing

Player and College	Points Won	Points Lost
M. C. Stark, Harvard	5½	½
J. D. Matheson, West Point	5½	1½
N. D. Beckhardt, C. C. N. Y.	5	1
W. E. Lamb Jr., California	4½	1½
Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago	4½	1½
H. D. Cutler, New York	3	2
Seymour Osher, Illinois	1½	3½
J. J. Naviski, Maine	1½	4½
M. E. Valk, Wisconsin	1½	5½
E. M. Borsodi, Yale	3	4
Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale	2	5
R. E. Carlson, Northwestern	0	7

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Second place in the Intercollegiate Chess Championship tournament was claimed Saturday night by Lieut. John D. Matheson of West Point as a result of play in the seventh round. Lieutenant Matheson defeated Melvin E. Valk of University of Wisconsin, in 36 moves.

Martin C. Stark of Harvard, ran into difficulties after having clear going in the early rounds. He drew a previously adjourned game with Harold D. Cutler of New York University and then adjourned a game with Willis E. Lamb Jr. of University of California. Stark still leads with 5½ won and ½ lost. The summary:

Intercollegiate Chess Championship Sixth Round

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, drew with Harold D. Cutler, New York.

Lieut. J. D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Justin J. Naviski, Maine.

Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, defeated Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin.

Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York, defeated Edward M. Borsodi, Yale.

Seventh Round

Lieut. John D. Matheson, West Point, defeated Melvin E. Valk, Wisconsin.

Martin C. Stark, Harvard, adjourned with Willis E. Lamb Jr., California.

Edward M. Borsodi, Yale, defeated Reynold E. Carlson, Northwestern.

Vladimir Grigorieff, Chicago, drew with Seymour Osher, Illinois.

Robert W. Wilson, Hillsdale, defeated Justin J. Naviski, Maine.

Harold D. Cutler, New York University, adjourned with Nathan D. Beckhardt, College of the City of New York.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	64	42	.604
Hollywood	61	43	.587
Los Angeles	60	44	.577
Portland	60	45	.571
Oakland	49	54	.476
Missions	46	61	.430
San Francisco	40	65	.381
Seattle	38	64	.372

Results July 15

Sacramento 3, Seattle 1.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.
Hollywood 13, Missions 12.
Los Angeles 8, San Francisco 5.

Results July 16

Sacramento 7, Seattle 0.
Seattle 7, Sacramento 6.
Oakland 2, Portland 1.
Oakland 3, Portland 2.
Hollywood 13, Missions 10.
Hollywood 2, Missions 1.
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 5, Los Angeles 2.

Parker Defeats Shields

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRING LAKE, N. J., July 17—Frank Andrew Parker of Milwaukee and Tulane University, New Orleans, recent winner of the United States clay court tennis championship in Chicago, Saturday defeated Francis X. Shields of New York, fifth ranking player in the United States, in straight sets, 6—4, 6—4, 6—2, in the final round of the Spring Lake invitation tennis tournament. Parker ranks No. 12 nationally. Parker and Dr. Eugene McCauliff won the doubles by defeating R. Berkeley Bell of New York and J. Gilbert Hall of Orange, N. J., in the final of that division Saturday, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 4—6, 6—3.

Alekhine Wins 19 Games

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—It took Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, world chess champion, until after midnight this morning to complete his task of playing 32 opponents while blindfolded in the Hall of States at the world's fair. His score showed 19 victories, 9 draws and 34 losses for a new world's record for his style of play. The last best record of the kind was by G. Koltanowski of Antwerp, who played against 30 opponents in 1931.

Lester Wins Golf Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SCARSDALE, N. Y., July 17—Robert A. Lester of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. Y., won the Jess W. Sweetser Victory Cup golf tournament on the links of the Sunningdale Country Club here Friday and Saturday with a score of 216 for the 54 holes, 18 the first day and 36 the second. Lester's 18-hole rounds were 71, 73 and 72.

Flanagan Wins The Individual Swimming Title

Los Angeles A. C. Takes Team Championship With 21 Points

A. A. U. Swimming Championship

Club	Points	Club	Points
Los Angeles A. C.	21	Ann Arbor (unat.)	3
Gt. Miami A. A.	16	Ft. Wayne Y.M.	3
New York A. C.	15	Shawnee C. C.	3
Wash. A. C.	13	Univ. Michigan	2
Miami-Bilt. C.	6	Ohio State Univ.	1
Illinois A. C.	5	Boston (unat.)	1
Detroit A. C.	5	Big Bro. C., Phila.	1

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 17—Ralph D. Flanagan of the Greater Miami (Fla.) Athletic Association, 16-year-old all-around swimming star, won the individual crown at the annual outdoor men's senior swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here Sunday. In the three-day meet in a Century of Progress lagoon, Flanagan won two championships and placed second in two races for a total of 16 points. Jack Media of the Washington A. C. was second for individual honors with 13 points.

Los Angeles Athletic Club, by taking two places in the high platform diving, first in the 880-yard relay and placing in three other events, won the team title with a total of 21 points.

New York Athletic Club placed third with 15 points, and also won the outdoor waterpolo championship in the presence of 5000 spectators. The Gotham seven defeated the Illinois A. C., 3 to 1, in the final polo game.

In the three-day meet Flanagan won the one-mile race, the 300-yard medley, and placed second in the 440 and 880-yard freestyle races. Medica won the 440 and 880, and placed second in the mile.

Flanagan scored a great victory over Leonard Spence of New York, several times a winner, in the 300-yard medley swim. Spence set the pace in the breaststroke and backstroke tests; but Flanagan overcame a 10-yard lead with his powerful crawl stroke and finished a body length ahead. The time was 14m. 2s.

A new world's record for the 880-yard freestyle race was made by Medica yesterday. He swam it in the 50-yard course in 10m. 15.4s. Flanagan led halfway and finished 10 feet behind Medica in 10m. 18.2s., also inside the old record. The former mark, 10m. 20.4s., was established in 1930 by C. L. "Buster" Crabbe of Los Angeles.

Medica on Saturday came within eight-tenths of a second of John Weismuller's world's record in the 440-yard free style championship. He splashed the quartermile in 4m. 52.8s., defeating Flanagan by a body length. The summary:

440-Yard Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington A. C.; Ralph D. Flanagan, Greater Miami A. A., second; John J. Macionis, Big Brother Club, Philadelphia, third. Time—4m. 52.8s.

880-Yard Freestyle—Won by Jack Medica, Washington A. C.; Ralph D. Flanagan, Greater Miami A. A., second; James C. Christy Jr., University of Michigan, third. Time—10m. 15.4s. (New world's record.)

220-Yard Backstroke—Won by R. Daniel Zehr, Y. M. C. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.; Robert W. Kerber, Shawnee C. C., Chicago, second; John Kaye, Los Angeles A. C., third. Time—2m. 39s.

330-Yard Medley—Won by Ralph D. Flanagan, Greater Miami A. A.; Leonard Spence, New York A. C., second; C. Curtis Cumings Jr., Los Angeles, third. Time—4m. 14.2s.

880-Yard Relay—Won by Los Angeles A. C. (H. H. Barthels Jr., C. C. Cummings, Maiola Kalili, and A. J. "Duke" Callaghan); New York A. C., second; Illinois A. C., third. Time—9m. 40.4s.

High Platform Diving—Won by Frank Kurtz, Los Angeles A. C. (103 points); Marshall N. Wayne, Miami-Biltmore Club, second (96.83 points); John Riley, Los Angeles A. C., third (91.17 points).

Waterpolo—Second Round

Illinois A. C. defeated Jewish Peoples' Institute, Chicago, 5 to 1.

Final Round

New York A. C. defeated Illinois A. C., 3 to 1.

Oxford-Cambridge Win Over Harvard-Yale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 17—The combined Oxford-Cambridge lawn tennis team will carry the Prentice Cup back to England with it as the result of defeating the combined Harvard-Yale team at the Newport Casino, 12 matches to 8. This was the ninth time that these teams had met in the series and Oxford and Cambridge are now leading 5 to 4.

Six singles and three doubles were played Saturday and the O-C combination won five of them. One doubles match was canceled. The singles matches were played in the morning and were divided, leaving the British players only one doubles match to win in the afternoon to take the series. To James W. Nuthall and P. S. Young, both of Cambridge, went the honor of clinching the match when they defeated Sebert E. Davenport 3d and John F. Ray of Harvard, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. The summary:

Oxford-Cambridge vs. Harvard-Yale Tennis Series—Singles

J. W. Nuthall, Cambridge, defeated J. U. Moorehead, Yale, 6—3, 6—2.

J. F. Ray, Harvard, defeated G. C. Frank, Oxford, 6—4, 2—6, 7—5.

W. F. Moss, Oxford, defeated W. E. Arensberg, Harvard, 6—2, 6—3.

S. E. Davenport 3d, Harvard, defeated P. S. Young, Cambridge, 6—3, 0—6, 6—2.

D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, defeated E. J. Miles Jr., Yale, 6—3, 1—6, 7—5.

R. D. Stewart, Yale, defeated B. K. Burnett, Oxford, 6—4, 1—6, 6—3.

Doubles

J. W. Nuthall and P. S. Young, Cambridge, defeated S. E. Davenport 3d and J. F. Ray, Harvard, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

G. C. Frank and W. F. Moss, Oxford, defeated J. U. Moorehead, Yale, and W. E. Arensberg, Harvard, 6—3, 6—4.

E. J. Miles Jr. and R. D. Stewart, Yale, defeated D. G. Freshwater, Cambridge, and B. K. Burnett, Oxford, 6—2, 6—1.

Husted Wins Tennis Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERBURY, Conn., July 17—Robert G. Husted of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and Dartmouth College, the New England intercollegiate tennis champion, defeated Lee Wiley of Hartford yesterday in the final of the men's Naugatuck Valley singles tennis championship, at 6—2, 7—5, 4—6, 3—6, 6—0. Wiley won the tournament last season. Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, N. Y., won the women's singles, defeating Mrs. Morgan Palmer, Rye, N. Y., 6—3, 3—6, 6—2. Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Roger Walcott defeated Mrs. Rodney Chase and Mrs. Ted Lilley of Watertown, Conn., in the women's doubles final, 6—3, 6—0.

Ekstrom Retains N. H. Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., July 17—The New Hampshire amateur golf championship was retained by Henry W. Ekstrom of Concord who defeated Wade Roberts of Dover, 1 up in an extra-hole final-round match on the 6377-yard Keene Country Club course, Saturday.

Chicago Cubs Climb Higher in National League Flag Race

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	48	33	.593
Chicago	48	40	.545
Pittsburgh	43	38	.531
St. Louis	44	41	.518
Boston	43	43	.500
Brooklyn	36	43	.456
Philadelphia	37	47	.440
Cincinnati	36	50	.419

Results July 15

Chicago 4, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 3, St. Louis 2 (10 innings).
New York at Cincinnati (postponed).
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (postponed).

Results July 16

Boston 2, Chicago 1.
Chicago 3, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 1, New York 0 (15 innings).
New York 1, Cincinnati 0.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 2.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh (postponed).

Winning five games and losing only two, the Chicago Cubs, present holders of the National League baseball pennant, climbed right up into second place in the 1933 flag race during the past week and this morning are three and one-half games away from the first-place New York Giants. The Giants had a fair week, winning four and losing two, and thereby managed to maintain a fairly safe margin over their second-place rivals. The Pittsburgh Pirates are in third place, one notch higher than they were seven days ago, while the St. Louis Cardinals dropped back to fourth.

Hazen "Kiki" Cuyler has taken his regular place in the Chicago outfield, which means considerable batting and defensive strength has been added to Charlie Grimm's line-up. Cuyler, when right, is probably one of the finest all-round ball players in the game today and he may be the man between the Cubs and another pennant. Meanwhile, the Giants continue to get remarkable pitching, which, if continued, will carry them through the remainder of the race to the flag.

The Boston Braves lead the second division, one and one-half contests back of the fourth-place Cardinals. Led by Wally Berger, who hit his seventeenth home run yesterday at Wrigley Field, Chicago, the Braves are playing first-division ball, and may climb among that select group very shortly. Philadelphia left the cellar position a few days ago, mostly because of their terrific attack. A glance at the first three leading batters in the National League will explain why the Phillies have improved. Klein, Davis and Fullis are in that order at the top of the league.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication

BOSTON, Mass.—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesdays, 3:30-4:00 p. m., E. D. T., Station WBSO, 920kc-326m.

BANGOR, Maine — Every Saturday, 8:00-8:15 a. m., E. D. T., Station WLBZ, 620kc-484m.

NEWARK, N. J.—Second Thursday of each month, 2:00-2:15 p. m., fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. D. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna.—Third Thursday of each month, 1:30-1:45 p. m., E. D. T., Station WCAU, 1170kc-256m.

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TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., Saturdays 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. D. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m.

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SAN FRANCISCO—Daily, 7:45-8:00 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., P. S. T., Station KYA, 1230kc-244m.; daily, except Sundays, 7:00-7:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFWI, 930kc-322m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T., Station KFAC, 1300kc-213m.

LOS ANGELES — In "Church Quarter Hour," on eighth, eighteenth and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., P. S. T., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Station KFI, 640kc-469m.

LONG BEACH, Calif.—Daily, except Sundays and Wednesdays, 5:00-5:15 p. m., P. S. T.; Sundays, 2:00-2:15 p. m.; Wednesdays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., Station KFOX, 1250kc-240m.

SANTA BARBARA, Calif.—Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., P. S. T., Station KDB, 1500kc-200m.

HONOLULU, T. H.—Sundays, 6:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., Hawaiian time, Station KGBM, 1320kc-227m.

AUCKLAND, N. Z.—Last Tuesday evening of each month, 9 p. m., local time, Station 1ZR, 1090kc-275m.

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Juvenile Crime Survey Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Penna., July 17—Most of this city's juvenile delinquency can be blamed on broken homes, according to a survey by Mr. Daniel N. Maxwell, graduate student of sociology at the University of Pittsburgh. Fifty per cent of the children arrested came from 18 per cent of the homes where parents were separated or were on bad terms, the survey revealed. More than 50 per cent of the offenders had one foreign-born parent. In 46 per cent of the homes both parents were foreign.

Breaks Archery Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDSLEY, N. Y., July 17—Dorothy Duggan of Greenwich, Conn., established a new world's record for the metropolitan round in the annual tournament of the Westchester County Archery Association at Woodlands Park, Saturday, with 120 hits and a score of 828. The former record was 809, made by her two years ago.

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SHOES FOR WOMEN
"You need no longer be told you have an expensive foot."
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Going Over Fine
The Master Makers' Chocolates
Just the Thing for That Auto or Camping Trip
½ lb. 25c—1 lb. 50c, at
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All Kinds of Cooked Meats in Glass—Olives — Sandwich Spreads — Sardines — Richelieu Canned Fruits—Cookies—etc.
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Tourists in Maine
Be Sure to Come to the
LEWISTON HOME BAKERY
131 LISBON STREET
FOR GOOD THINGS TO EAT
Auburn Home Bakery
182 Court Street, Auburn

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Don't postpone the reduction of your gasolene and oil maintenance costs. Come in and let us tell you how much gas you waste. There is no charge.
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White Pique Coats and Skirts Are Smart and Cool for Summer!
These smart white coats in ¾ length at $2.98, plus a white linen or pique skirt at $1.98; make a charming, practical outfit for only $3.96.
PORTEOUS, MITCHELL & BRAUN CO.
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-632 CONGRESS ST., 599 CONGRESS ST.
Both famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland give us a call.

SEE NEXT PAGE

PICT-O-GRAMS

ANSWERS

1. They were the officers and enlisted men in the 1st United States Volunteer Cavalry, a regiment raised for the Spanish War of 1898. The regiment was composed mainly of western cowboys, eastern college athletes, and sportsmen. Theodore Roosevelt participated in the organization of the group, and later commanded it.
2. Denmark.
3. Wisconsin.
4. Chester A. Arthur.
5. New York.

MAINE

PORTLAND
(Continued)

MISS BOWMAN, Manager
Cumberland Tea Room
ARCADE BALCONY, CHAPMAN BUILDING
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CONCORD

LOCKHEED BRAKES
Expert Brake Service
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Insurance of All Kinds
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Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
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Now in Season
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HALIBUT
EASTERN SALMON
MACKEREL
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Sale of Correct Hats for Vacationing
Prices from $1 to $5
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Concord, N. H.

Plain Shampoo 35c Finger Wave 35c
Marcel Wave 35c Plain Facial 35c
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Manicure 35c
Eugene Permanent $5.00
MARGUERITTE DICKSON
30 GREEN STREET Telephone 547-R

CONSTANT COMFORT
and
Enna Jettick Shoes
Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.

Empire Apparel Shop
Ladies' Outer Apparel
Millinery, Lingerie, Hosiery
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House Painters
Paperhangers and Decorators
Rear 27 Essex St. Tel. 1747-W

The MARCY STORE
Nemo-Flex Corset Shop Service
We invite your patronage, and desire to serve Hosiery, Silk Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Novelties.
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CONCORD'S BEST CLOTHING HOUSE
Stetson Hats Interwoven Hose

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The Place to Buy Your Summer Shoes
MORRILL BLDG.
H. E. HUGHES

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Carrier's Tel. 446-M
DRY CLEANERS
DRY CLEANING, PRESSING, REPAIRING, DYEING
FUR STORAGE
601 Main St., Laconia, New Hampshire

NEW HAMPSHIRE

LACONIA
(Continued)

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Complete line of Hardware
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Is More Beautiful Than Ever This Year—Prices Are Much Lower, Too.
We are the local agents for the country's finest lines of summer furniture such as:
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LOUGEE-ROBINSON
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DIAMONDS
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LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

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S. S. PIERCE & CO. PRODUCTS
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288 CONANT STREET Telephone: 6604

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LINDAHL, Inc.
946 ELM ST., MANCHESTER, N. H.

"CANADA DRY"
Pale Ginger Ale
SMALL SIZE CASE $1.50
LARGE SIZE CASE $2.30
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Also Other Merchandise Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
We Deliver Anywhere in Manchester
STEELE'S SERVICE STORES
845 CHESTNUT STREET Phone 296
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Has Marked Seasonable Goods to Wonderfully Low Prices—Every Dollar You Spend Today Is Well Invested
July—the Month of Clearance Sales

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MANUFACTURERS OF
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Manufacturers and Dealers in All Kinds of Store Fixtures and Inside Wodwork
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For the best meats and groceries try
R. HECKER & CO.
OUR MOTTO: QUALITY AND SERVICE
191 DOUGLAS STREET

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GULF
Gulfpride Oil
One crankcase filling will convince you.
MR. STEWART, Prop.
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Change Now to Summer
ALEMITE LUBRICANT
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Complete Flushing Service
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Plumbing and Heating
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Realistic Permanent Waves $6
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DANIEL WEBSTER HIGHWAY
JUST NORTH OF MANCHESTER
We have a complete new menu each day.
Excellent Home Cooked Food at Moderate Prices

FOR NEW *and* ARTISTIC FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
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Pianos Radios
Musical Mdse. Music
Piano Tuning Radio Service
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Tel. 208
888 ELM STREET

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MANCHESTER
(Continued)

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223 FRANKLIN ST.
We invite you to visit our store and inspect our large display of Household Furnishings
You will be delighted with our assortments and prices.

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THE LEAVITT CO.
LEAVITT DAYS
Manchester's Greatest 3-Day Sale
Thursday, Friday, Saturday, July 20-21-22
A Riot of Bargains! The Biggest Event of Our Year! Come and Beat the Rise in Prices!

Green Acre Farm Dairy
Pasteurized and Raw Milk, Home Made Ice Cream Cake, Pies and Cookies.
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Phone 3294

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Real Estate
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AMOSKEAG BANK BUILDING TEL. 168

PORTSMOUTH

EVERYTHING
Men's Wearing Apparel
for
Hot Weather Comfort
Pearson & Knowles Co.
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"Join the Thrifties"
KNIT OR CROCHET your own sweaters, suits, etc.
Instructions included free.
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100% Certified Lubrication
New Mobilgas — Mobiloil
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Coal, Coke, Wood
Fuel Oils
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Arthur L. Sullivan

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Artistic Floral Decorations and Landscape Gardening
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Telephone 1115-W

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THE STORE OF DEPENDABLE MERCHANDISE
HESS & COMPANY
Founded 1882
We would welcome readers of The Christian Science Monitor as charge account customers
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90 THAMES ST. Tel. 77

anton's
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Candies, Ice Cream
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Newport's Dry Goods Store
Phone 2300 Estab. 1877

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JEWELER
176 THAMES ST.
NEWPORT, R.I.

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MAYFAIR INC.
60 FOX POINT BLVD. PROVIDENCE
271 PLAIN STREET RHODE ISLAND
We Call For and Deliver Daily at all Points from Watch Hill to Seaconnet Point During Summer Months
Launderers—Cleansers—Dyers

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STONE BRIDGE INN
TIVERTON, R. I.
Broiled Live Lobster, Chicken and Steak Dinners
Restaurant Service
Clam Bakes Served Sundays and Holidays, 1:30 to 3 P. M.
Tel. Tiverton 214

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Visit the **China Store**
for Specialties in China and Glassware
A. F. ROBERTS
116 MAIN STREET, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

When in Brattleboro Make the
BROOKS HOUSE GARAGE
YOUR HEADQUARTERS
STORAGE, SERVICE, WASHING
Day or Night
MANLEY BROS. CO., Inc.

The NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
The TRAVELERS INSURANCE CO.
Annuities—Life—Liability—Fire
HOWARD S. WELLMAN
HENRY D. WELLMAN
19 Highlawn Road Telephone 385

WAGNER, The Shoe Man
We specialize in Shoes for every occasion. Extra Narrow and Extra Wide. Prices from $5 to $10.
97 MAIN STREET, BRATTLEBORO, VT.

Visit Hill Home Inn
Putney Road
For Good Home Cooking
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNERS
PARTIES A SPECIALTY
A. L. Hamilton, Prop.

Barrows Coal Co. Inc.
High-Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 852 BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT

VIRGINIA

NEWPORT NEWS

The Summer Frocks at $10
Are Simply Adorable
YOU MUST SEE THEM
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You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday

FALCONER'S
Visit Our Toilet Goods Department
All High Grade Products

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G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr
PHONE 41478
Cleaners and Dyers
Willis'
All work called for and delivered
Suits and Overcoats 75 Cents
Dresses $1.00
313 WEST OLNEY ROAD, NORFOLK, VA.

WE MAKE LOVELINESS LOVELIER
LILLIE BEAUTY SHOP
MRS. L. B. DUNTON
Permanent Wave a Specialty
Edmond's and Frederic's Vita-Tonic and Real Art Oil—Croquignole
All Branches of Beauty Culture
2500 LAFAYETTE BLVD. Tel. 41896

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FLORIST Phone 22786
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THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E BROAD ST.
MEN'S KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES
WOMEN'S SPORTS APPAREL

RUGS— CLEANED and STORED
VAULTS for FURS and SILVER
W. FRED. RICHARDSON
Security Storage Company
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3-3573

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FUEL OIL
COAL, COKE, WOOD
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112 N. FIFTH Dial 3-4356
ALSO 522 13TH STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

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WEILER SERVICE STATION
Incorporated
GOODYEAR TIRES
AMOCO GASOLINE
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1519 W. MAIN
Dial 5-4387—5-4388

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COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
Capital and Surplus $1,500,000.00

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Everything in Stationery for the Home and Office
Electric Refrigerators and Radios

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

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Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc.
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

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Don't Say Bread Say
HOLSUM
There's a Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

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PARSONS-SOUDERS CO.
One of West Virginia's Great Stores
Famous Miller-Made
HUDSON SEAL COATS
During July $165.00 Sizes 12 to 40

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We Welcome Your Inspection of Our
MODERNIZED STORE
Everything in Hardware and Kindred Lines
EMMONS-HAWKINS HARDWARE CO.
1038-32 3RD AVENUE Dial 9151

Bradshaw - Diehl - Romer Co.
HUNTINGTON'S MODERN DEPT. STORE

SHANK'S OIL CO.
Grateful for patronage, delivers free when in distress and out of gas.
We carry Kelly-Springfield Tires.
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WHEELING

HOME PEARL LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING
Careful Attention
Prompt Service
and
Each Article Sterilized
1219 EOFF STREET Phones 540, 4250

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United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
LOW RENTS
ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
344 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent.. $35 to $50
1038 Beacon Street, Brookline—3 large outside rooms, 3 baths.
1477 Beacon Street, Brookline—7 rooms and bath.
90 Fenway—5 large outside rooms, reception hall, 2 baths
114 Fenway—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath.
11-19 Peterboro Street—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $40
87 St. Stephen St.—1-3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent. $35 to $60
Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
309 Washington St., Boston LAFayette 7040

BROOKLINE, Mass. (Coolidge Corner section)—4-5-6 rooms, modern and homelike; owners managed; $60 to $70; American adults only; references exchanged. William Jaques, Regent 3883-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 19 Hamilton Road—4 and 5-room apartments, American adults only. Tel. Aspinwall 5278.

CAMBRIDGE, 60 Magazine Street—6-room lower, large reception hall, heated, continuous hot water; janitor; perfect condition; reasonable. Univ. 9074-J.

CAMBRIDGE, near Harvard—6 unusual rooms in 2-family house; entirely renovated. Sacramento St., near Mass. Ave. Univ. 7531-M.

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Corner Evansway and Tetlow St., Boston
IN THE FENWAY, 1 min. from Huntington Ave., 10 min. from Boylston St. station, a beautiful corner suite of 1 immense living room, bedroom, large dining room, kitchenette, bath; also another suite, large living room and alcove bedroom with window, kitchenette, bath; Tetlow Hall is surrounded by campus grounds, lawns and gardens, at no higher rent than apartments that are located in noisy and unattractive localities; Christian Scientists preferred. To appreciate, come and see apartments at TETLOW HALL, Longwood 8546-8885.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

WASHINGTON APTS.—Cut your hotel bill ½; 1-4 rms. beautifully furn.; weekly rates; free refrig.; parking; elevators, maid serv. 135 Washington St., Brighton, near Com. Ave. Sta. 2777.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED—Small unfurnished apartment in Brookline or West Roxbury, Mass. S-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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TO LET for month of August, furnished cottage accommodating 6 at North Eastham, Cape Cod; modern, 1 minute to fine beach; garage; $100. Write S-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE OR RENT

FLUSHING, L. I.—Lovely 10-room home, plot 50x175; $85 per month; convenient transportation. Phone Flushing 3-2765, or write 144-49 32nd Avenue.

HELP WANTED — MEN

COUNSELOR desired for private camp, willing to serve for all expenses; splendid vacation assured; piano player preferred. CWC, 2481 Aqueduct Ave., N. Y. C. (Adl 4-0396).

HOUSES TO LET

NEW DORP, S. I., N. Y.—Fine old home, corner, plot 100x100, view of water; 1 mile to beach; 10 rooms, steam heat, electric refrigerator; garden; near railroad station, commutation tickets to City $5.70 monthly. Furnished or unfurnished $60 monthly, or in exchange for boarding owner, a cultured gentleman of 63 years, widower; Christian Scientist preferred. For appointment call Dongan Hills 6-0333. Write ERNST KOCH.

INSURANCE

Stanley Cushing
ANNUITIES
INSURANCE
100 Milk Street, Boston Room 1216
Hancock 6200

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 3400.

Local Classified
United States and Canada

PAYING GUESTS

HOMESTEAD INN
MADISON, CONN.
Combination country and seashore, private beach, tennis courts; dine on porch in salt air; hospitable, comfortable; moderate in price; booklet on request.

REAL ESTATE

CHATHAM, N. J.—Desirable lot 100x188 ft.; will divide; on residential street near stores, school, station, and bus. W. A. LOSEY.

FOR SALE—Well constructed brick building, suitable for lodge, insurance or manufacturing business or church; attractive price. Box C, 1209 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

RESORTS

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Lee Villa, 170 S. Pennsylvania Ave.—Central, a step to beach, bathing privileges; European plan.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Furnished rooms, double and single. 82 Gainsboro Street, Suite 2.

MANCHESTER, N. H., 1480 Elm St.—Attractive rooms, reasonably priced, with or without board; transients; near Christian Science church.

N. Y. C., 331 W. 101—Double, single; running water, kitchenette; fine environment; $7; permanent or transient. ELLIS, Academy 2-2912.

N. Y. C., 601 West 110th (10M)—Southwest corner 10th floor, bath; river view; also housekeeping suite, private bath; rates.

SUNNY room in private home bordering the Fenway; kitchen privileges; $5. Telephone Commonwealth 3321.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1017 and 1101 16th St. N. W.—Single and double rooms, some private baths, home cooked meals served temptingly.

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WELL-EDUCATED, refined man of 36 earnestly seeks his needed place for usefulness; experienced at mental and physical work indoors and out; willing, faithful, intelligent, adaptable. S-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

TRAINED attendant wishes position as companion; useful, loving service. MISS STEELE, 340 W. 55th St., N. Y. C. (Columbus 5-7760).

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Line of roofing or other non-conflicting side line by paint salesman calling on dealers, contractors and industrials in the Carolinas. E. M. N., Box 226, Spartanburg, S. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

LINCOLN, NEB.—Experienced institutional and welfare worker desires position; will also accept housekeeping companion. Write Box X-16, 333 N. Michigan Ave. Suite 2900, Chicago, Ill.

Other Than United States and Canada

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ANTIQUES
Furniture, China, Pictures, etc., etc. Licensed valuers for all purposes. ROBINSON & WILLIAMS, 11 Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S. W. 1. T. N. Vic. 4802.

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HOW TO LIVE
Illustrated Book on application to
LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS Sloane 8742
49, Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3, near Harrods

30 FROGNAL, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W. 3., phone Hampstead 3157—Exceptionally Comfortable board residence in well-appointed house; excellent cooking and catering, constant hot water; personal supervision; best part of Hampstead; terms moderate; reduction for permanency.

LONDON: at 21 PORTCHESTER SQUARE, W. 2—Attractive BED-SITTING ROOMS; meals as desired; every comfort; good cooking; nice situation. Park 9867.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15 New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

THE CHILDREN'S HOME
welcomes infants and tinies; experienced nurses, every care; large garden; moderate terms. MATRON, 92 Wimbledon Hill, S. W. 19. Tel. Wimbledon 3178.

BOOKS

BOURNEMOUTH. Children's Book Club, Crown Chambers, Richmond Hill—Story afternoons; special subscription rates for holidays.

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

N. W. LONDON—NEWS, STATIONERY, CONFECTIONERY—Urgent sale, 7 years lease, rent £80 p. a.; 10 rooms, 5 let off; £450 a. a. Box M-2383, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Tariffs on Request. Tel. PUTNEY 4001

COOKERY LESSONS

LEARNT IN 5 DAYS
Huron method. BASIC RECIPES—Box M-1355.
2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS
To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by
MME. B. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agent for Kickernick under-garments

DRESSMAKING

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up Ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5 (Opposite Earls Court Station). Frobisher 3380.

FURS renovated; lingerie; dressmaking; wools and haberdashery; hosiery; hand-made blouses a speciality. MADAME DE LABERTAUCHE, 75 St. Albans Road, Watford.

TUITION given mornings and afternoons, also paper patterns cut for home dressmaking. MISS MURPHIE, 8 Cambridge Gardens, Ladbroke Grove, London, W. 10.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

The Service Bureau
Employment Agency
DOMESTIC STAFF GOVERNESSES
SECRETARIES NURSES
96 Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3
Ken. 3836

THE WAKEMAN EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (Mrs. Wallis), 48 Marsham St., Westminster, S. W. 1. Open Wednesdays and Fridays. Victoria 5613. Domestic servants, housekeepers, companions, etc., available.

FARM PRODUCE

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 335

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MORNING LIGHT is a characteristically American hymn, though the composer of the vigorous tune, George J. Webb (1803-1887), was born in Wiltshire, Eng. Although he was intended for the ministry, he gave himself to music. After acting as organist at Falmouth, Eng., he came to the United States in 1830, where he at once was welcomed to a leading place. He was for 40 years organist at the Old South Church, one of the most celebrated of the colonial foundations that are still maintained in Boston. It dates from 1669. The church later removed into the Back Bay, and is now known as the New Old South, to distinguish it from the noted building, with its slim, old-time steeple, which is one of the first objectives for visitors to historic Boston. For this was the church where, late one night, a silent, waiting crowd saw a group of "Indians" stepping quietly out, and quietly down to the wharf, for a Gargantuan brewing of tea!

George Webb, Englishman, worked with Lowell Mason, New Englander, to build up the Boston Academy of Music. In 1870, Webb removed to Orange, N. J., as organist. He was a Swedenborgian in belief, and arranged the music service for the Church of the New Jerusalem. This tune appeared in the "Odeon," called "A collection of melodies for adult singing schools and for social music parties." Mason & Webb published this in 1837. The words for this tune were, "'Tis dawn, the lark is singing." Its first use as a hymn tune was in the Wesleyan Psalmodist, 1842.

The words used with it here—"The morning light is breaking"—are by Samuel Francis Smith (1808-1895). His name is one of reverent memory to Americans, for another hymn of his that speaks patriotic love. It is a striking fact that this favorite patriotic hymn of Americans was written in paraphrase of the Briton's "God save the King." "My country" was written in 1832, for a children's Fourth of July celebration at Park Street Church, Boston.

"The morning light is breaking" was written at the same time, as a missionary hymn, and appeared in Hasting's "Spiritual Songs." Dr. Smith recorded that he had himself heard it sung in five or six different languages in Europe and Asia.

Dr. Smith, born in Boston, was a graduate of Harvard, and then of Andover; later, he entered the Baptist ministry and became editor of the Missionary Magazine. He was pastor at Waterville, Maine, and professor of modern languages at its college. Removing to Newton, he wrote and worked editorially on the Baptist Psalmist with Baron Stow. In 1870 Smith published a collection called "Rock of Ages."

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A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"For" as a coördinate conjunction ("Teacher")—The inquirer is aware that "for" is always listed as a coordinate conjunction; but she contends that it is often used in the sense of "because," "as," or "since." Since these introduce subordinate clauses, she believes that "for," too, should be regarded as a subordinate conjunction.

It must be remembered that there are four groups of coördinate conjunctions:

1. Copulative (linking clauses, etc., of similar import).

His love for all men was great, *and* his gifts to charity were correspondingly large.

2. Adversative (linking clauses, etc., that express opposing thoughts).

The conference seems to have struck a snag, *but* there is hope for a harmonious conclusion.

3. Alternative (linking clauses, etc., only one of which can be true).

It may have been Jones, *or* it may have been Smith.

4. Illative (linking clauses, the second of which gives a reason for the first).

There is no truth in the statement, *for* the question has been settled in the courts.

"For" is a coördinating conjunction here, linking two independent clauses. It is illative because it introduces a second independent clause expressing a reason for what was said in the first.

Commenting on illative coördinate conjunctions, Leiper ("A New English Grammar") says:

The coördinate conjunction "for" connects clauses where the second gives a reason for the first. The student should not entertain the erroneous idea that reason or cause is expressed only by a subordinate clause. As a matter of fact this idea may be expressed by (1) a phrase, as "because of this fact," "for this reason"; (2) by an adverbial subordinate clause of cause introduced by "because," "as," "since," and "that"; (3) by a coördinate clause with "for"; or (4) by a following sentence: "He is sure to come. I heard him say so yesterday."

Curme ("Syntax") comments:

The coördinating conjunction "for" has causal force approaching that of subordinating "as" and "since": "He could not have seen me, for I was not there." The proposition introduced by coördinating "for" is in current English always a remark loosely added to a preceding proposition to explain it. Hence it can never precede the main proposition as an "as-clause" or a "since-clause." "For" also differs from "as" and "since" in that it can introduce an explanation that does not contain the idea of cause: "It is morning, for (not "as" or "since") the birds are singing."

Fowler ("Modern English Usage") says:—

"For" is a coördinating conjunction, i. e. one that connects two independent sentences; it is not, like "since" and "because," a subordinating conjunction that joins a mere clause to a sentence.

Betty Bee

yes, my dear, we are leaving

Betty Thinks of Adventure

BETTY BEE and her sisters had reached a decision regarding a second swarming. Before Queen Bee was born, when the hive had been left queenless by the departure of the former ruler, thousands of the sisters had agreed that a second division was advisable.

Just how bees arrive at a conclusion, and stick to it, is something only the bees know. Had they decided against a second swarming, Betty Bee and her mates would have stepped aside and allowed the young queen to destroy the other potential monarchs.

Having decided that another swarm was necessary, that another queen would be needed at the old home, they refused to allow the young Queen Bee to destroy her rivals. Fuss as she would, she found them firm in their defense of the regal cradles.

A queen doesn't accept denial with equanimity. Queen Bee fumed and fussed, planned and maneuvered, but the guards held firm. Within the hive there was no dissenting voice except that of the queen. The bees had determined upon their program. In solid ranks they stood together.

Once again there was the agitation that betokens swarming. Betty Bee, who had withstood the lure of the first exodus, now felt the spirit of adventure awakened within her.

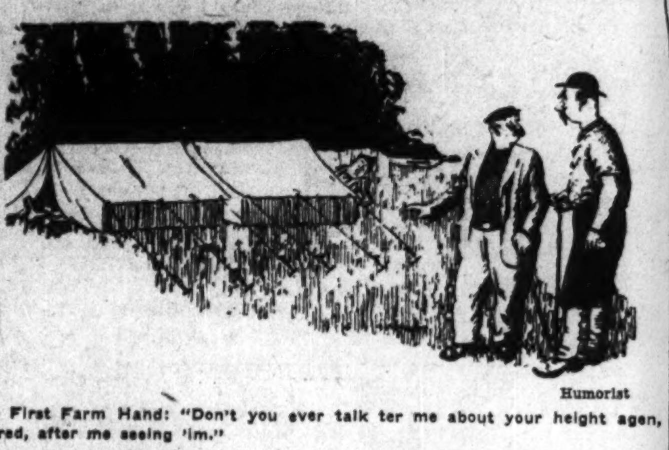
NOTE—In the first Betty Bee article, the statement was inadvertently made that Betty Bee carried nectar in the "baskets" on her legs. The nectar is actually carried in the bee's "nectar stomach"; pollen (from which "bee bread" is made) is carried in the legs sacks.—ED.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRIALS, temptations, disappointments—all these are helps instead of hindrances, if one uses them rightly. They not only test the fiber of character, but strengthen it. Every conquered temptation represents a new fund of moral energy.—J. BUCKHAM.

In Lighter Vein



First Farm Hand: "Don't you ever talk ter me about your height agen, Fred, after me seeing 'im."

Humorist

The Miracle

Johnson was a keen amateur gardener of many years' experience, but he had never known such a thing to happen before. Throwing down his rake, he executed a fandango on the lawn, to the amazement of his more austere neighbors.

Then he rushed indoors to his astonished wife, and dragged her out to the garden. Pushing her up to a plant in a corner of the garden, he thrust before her eyes a little scrap of colored paper.

Then she understood the reason for her husband's delight. The plants he had grown from seed sown in the spring had blossomed, and were exactly like the picture on the front of the seed packet!—*London Opinion.*

Quick Work

A young man who had suddenly inherited a fortune decided to learn how to carry himself in society. He went to a school of deportment, and a bowing Frenchman begged him to enter.

"Do you give lessons in deportment?" inquired the young man.

"The best, m'sieu!" gushed the proprietor. "My system ees perfect. Two weeks ago a young man—like you, m'sieu—he take only three of my lessons in deportment—and yesterday he was deported."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Quick Thinker

"Mrs. Briggs," said the new boarder at breakfast, "who owns those ferryboats I tripped over coming down the stairs just now?"

The landlady shot him a fierce look.

"Ferryboats, indeed!" she cried. "I'll have you understand they are my shoes."

The boarder gulped uneasily.

"I didn't say ferryboats," he hastily replied. "I said 'fairy boots.'"—*Answers.*

Coöperation

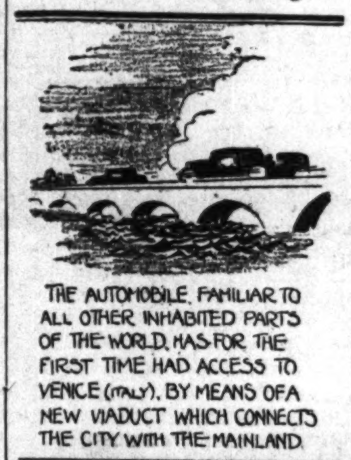
He leaned over the garden fence and beckoned to his neighbor.

"I say, old man," he said, "I understand that you have Jones's rake."

The neighbor nodded.

"Good," said the first. "If you'll let me borrow that occasionally, I'll let you use his roller whenever you may be wanting it."—*Tatler.*

Worth Knowing


THE AUTOMOBILE, FAMILIAR TO ALL OTHER INHABITED PARTS OF THE WORLD, HAS FOR THE FIRST TIME HAD ACCESS TO VENICE (ITALY), BY MEANS OF A NEW VIADUCT WHICH CONNECTS THE CITY WITH THE MAINLAND

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: San Francisco papers have been delivered by airplane in New York on the day of publication. But the San Francisco papers will not necessarily now run regular columns of "Gotham Gleanings."

Montreal Star: There are so many automatic devices for the home now, any bride can go right to housekeeping if she is an electrical engineer or master mechanic.

Atlanta Constitution: It's easy to be a radio humorist. You just use 400 words, interspersed with giggles, to tell an old 30-word joke.

Detroit News: Thousands of Bostonians observed Bunker Hill Day in the usual way, by wondering if the hill they never visit is still there.

Louisville Times: If cost is any indication of quality, American local government should be the best in the world.

Los Angeles Times: Some people are so charitable they are ready to give the poor anything they can't use or sell.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The initial expense—
of a trip from Germany to Austria is now about $280, even for the German resident living at the border. This sum represents a surcharge upon the visas of all persons visiting the neighboring republic.

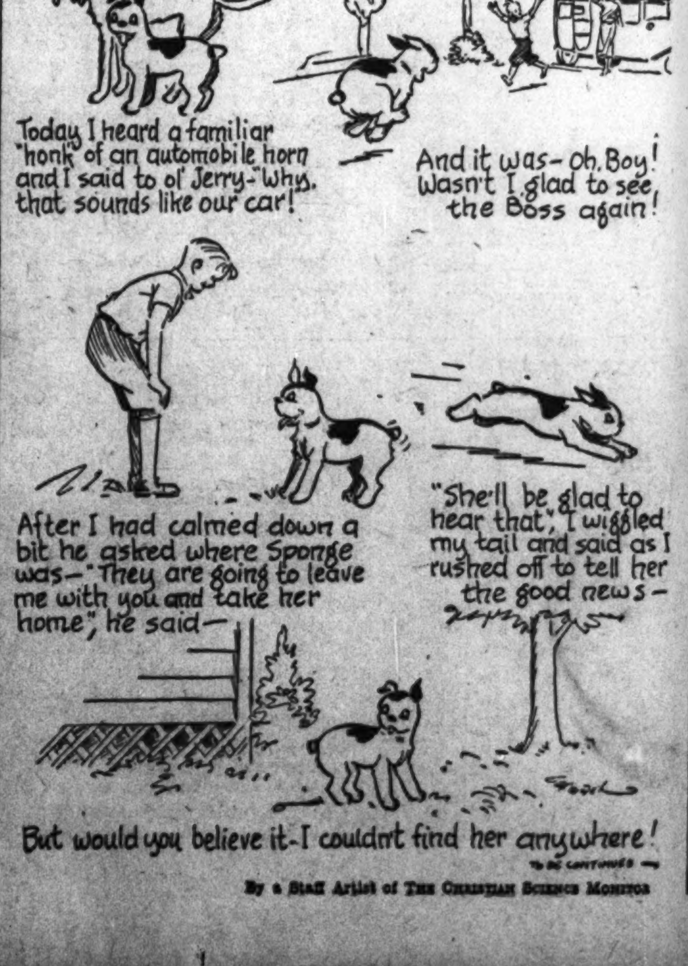
Ohio's state flag—
is the only pennant-shaped flag among the states.

Roumanian railways—
have reduced their freight rates on export merchandise by 50 per cent to stimulate foreign trade.

When the town—
of Webster, Mass., couldn't afford to purchase plants and flowers for the municipal gardens, local florists supplied them free.

The ocean tide—
is observed as far as 307 miles up the Mississippi River.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today I heard a familiar "honk" of an automobile horn and I said to ol' Jerry—Why, that sounds like our car!
And it was—oh, Boy! Wasn't I glad to see the Boss again!
After I had calmed down a bit he asked where Sponge was—"They are going to leave me with you and take her home," he said—
"She'll be glad to hear that," I wiggled my tail and said as I rushed off to tell her the good news—
But would you believe it—I couldn't find her anywhere!
To be continued

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Kindness Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

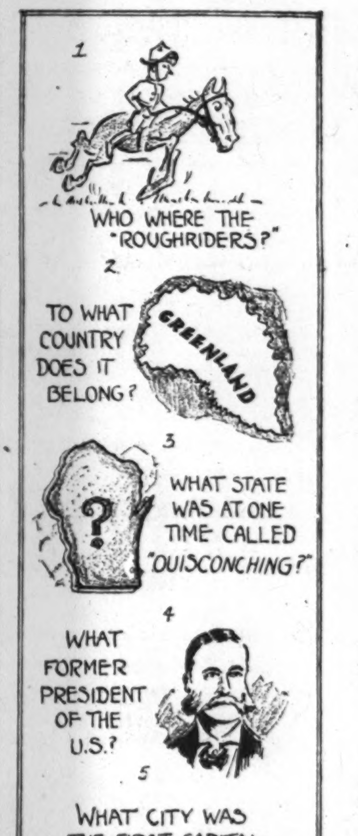
Scranton, Penna.

ABOUT a year ago, a family moving into a new neighborhood was warned by several well-meaning friends concerning the people who lived next door, who would necessarily share the same yard. It was pointed out that they were dishonest in many ways and altogether undesirable neighbors. The newcomers, who endeavored to practice the Golden Rule, resolved to be friendly, regardless of the warnings.

During the year there were many occasions when kindnesses were rendered, and the result was happy relations between the two families at all times, despite many an incident that could have caused a breach. Recently, the so-called undesirable neighbors moved, and the members of the other family were rewarded a hundredfold for their kindness. A child's desk, a large doll carriage, and a blackboard were given to the children. Next, the one moving came to the neighbor asking her if she could use, or know of anyone else that could use, some outgrown clothing of her two daughters.

The neighbor replied that she was sure she could find a place for everything, and so she was given four coats, a raincoat, a pair of shoes, and 12 lovely dresses. Four families were benefited by this gift, and the expressions of gratitude emphasized the truth that "love never returneth void."

Pict-O-Grams


1
WHO WHERE THE "ROUGHRIDERS?"
2
TO WHAT COUNTRY DOES IT BELONG?
GREENLAND
3
WHAT STATE WAS AT ONE TIME CALLED "OUISCONCHING?"
4
WHAT FORMER PRESIDENT OF THE U.S.?
5
WHAT CITY WAS THE FIRST CAPITAL OF THE U.S.?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

For the Scrapbook

What to Sell

TO BE successful, a salesman must have imagination, wedded to resourcefulness—and, of course, knowledge. A British department store has issued these instructions to its sales force:

"Don't sell clothes; sell personal appearance and attractiveness.

"Don't sell shoes; sell foot comfort and the pleasure of walking in the open air.

"Don't sell sweets; sell happiness and the pleasures of taste.

"Don't sell furniture; sell a home that has both comfort and refinement.

"Don't sell books; sell the joys and profits of knowledge.

"Don't sell toys; sell gifts that make the kiddies glad.

"Don't sell things; sell ideas, feelings, self-respect, home life and happiness.

"Don't sell for the sake of increased sales; but to be of real service and help to our customers."

Aren't these pointers worth passing on?—Enid (Okla.) Events.

Amusements

BOSTON

FINE ARTS THEATRE State Thea. Bldg.
BOSTON PREMIERE TODAY
JAN KIEPURA, Phenomenal Polish Tenor
In "Die SINGENDE STADT" (Singing City)
Filmed in Picturesque NAPLES, CAPRI, POMPEII, SORRENTO and VIENNA.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Christian Science Monitor

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Up Where the Up Begins

UP WHERE clouds and dust are not, where movement is unwatchable and vast dynamics operate unseen, fifty miles above Main Street, a tremendous wind is blowing outward into space. Of this a large school of natural scientists is convinced: if a feather—or, say, a gas balloon—ever reached the eddies of this mighty aerial current it very likely would be snatched upward into illimitable distances toward unknowable destinations at a speed double that of a modern express train.

Up where sounds do not reach; where earth's atmospheric layers grow tenuous; where the open void of sky stretches out a steel blue disk unmarred by wisp or vapor or floating scud, there is another "great divide" to cross, another "new world" to explore, another "pole" to reach—in short, another challenge to intrepid explorers and natural scientists.

And into this awesome skyland one day soon a strange vessel probably will nose its way. It will be skippered by Prof. Jean Piccard, brother of the man who ascended ten miles above the earth last August, and piloted by Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle, U. S. N., the young Texan winner of the Gordon Bennett Trophy at the international balloon races at Basel, Switzerland, last year.

It will be an odd craft, this "Santa Maria," so to speak, of the air currents. Ballasted by lead dust, lifted by a 600,000-cubic foot balloon wherein 125,000 cubic feet of hydrogen expands in the upper altitudes, a spherical gondola will sway upward seeking not the westward passage to the Indies but rather the skyward passage to new natural scientific facts—facts which may open up new continents of research.

In place of archaic maps and crude instruments of navigation, which were the last word of nautical information to the Genoese explorer, will be charts tracing air currents, instruments recording altitudes, liquid oxygen to supply fresh air, dehydrating material to lower humidity, chemically treated pads to absorb carbon dioxide, and wireless equipment with which to keep in touch with the Ferdinands and Isabellas who are underwriting the adventure. There will be shelves of delicate and intricate instruments so uncanny in their ability to discover and record abstruse facts that their possession by Columbus would have convicted him of practicing "black arts."

Thus a craft undreamed of by early explorers, carrying paraphernalia whose full purposes only tomorrow may disclose, sails forth into a *mare incognita* beyond the clouds, rather than over the horizon. Its navigators seek through shaded eyes no glimpse of land, but with prisms and gadgets and unique apparatus trace the manifestations of the elusive cosmic rays and record the imponderables of space.

It is a heroic enterprise, an adventure extraordinary, a quest to inspire the argonauts of all time; and the mere physical achievement is something on which to fashion sagas. But as that little seven-foot sealed ball lifts above the atmospheric shackles of earth and enters an ethereal realm *verboten* to man by the so-called laws of nature, it bears with it something which even transcends the courage of its crew. That is the manifest proof that thought refuses to remain earth-bound; and that, surrounded though he may be by impediments of limited beliefs, there is inherent in man a glimpsing of infinitude which ever urges him forward, onward, outward, upward on frontiers constantly enlarging.

Going Ahead With Public Works

ANNOUNCEMENT by President Roosevelt that he intends to use for public works the entire $3,300,000,000 appropriated in the National Recovery Act is a flat reply to certain urgings to withhold the construction program in the name of economy. In some quarters the argument ran: Recovery has already begun without the stimulus of this expenditure, so why spend several billions of the taxpayers' money to accomplish something that has already started? The reason in answer is: To keep it going.

The object originally in view in making the appropriation was to put a volume of buying power into circulation which would absorb increased production on the part of industry. Industry already has increased its production—partly in response to a rush of buying to turn money into goods ahead of inflation prices, and partly in anticipation of a considerably increased public buying power through the public works program and wage-raising campaign.

The wave of pre-inflation buying or stocking up soon will have spent itself. The important thing now is to cultivate the resources of purchasing power on which a more steady and continuing flow of buying depends. If manufacturers fill their warehouses and their dealers' shelves with merchandise before consumers feel they have the means to purchase them, or if price raising gets ahead of wage raising and public works payments, the result will be disaster. Hence the drive with which the Administration is following up its recovery program.

Economy has its place, and a large one, in the public works activities—highways, flood control, river and harbor improvement, parks, buildings, waterworks and so forth. But that economy at this time does not consist solely in holding back, refusing to spend, or locking up resources. It consists in getting a dollar's worth of public value for every dollar spent. The President is right in going ahead.

Recovery Without Reform

WILL recovery come too soon? Such a question seems almost brutal. But Americans must face it squarely through the next few weeks. Something more than a return to merely material prosperity is necessary to insure the future. And something more appears well within possibility.

This something has a partial embodiment in the National Recovery Act. But the welcome which prostrate business promised such a measure has lost some warmth now that business is able to sit up. Flat on its economic back the nation was ready for reform. But prices are up substantially. Wages and employment are up a little. The stock market is acting quite nineteen-twenty-eightish. And reform seems not to matter so much now that it looks as if business may recover without it.

From some quarters particularly sharp criticism has been directed at the Administration the last few days because of its efforts to speed up the submission of codes for industrial self-control. No doubt some of the delay in working out codes has been due to complexities of problems which are appreciable only to those with first-hand experience in industrial management. And some of the delay must be attributed to understandable hesitation on the part of trade leaders who feel the Administration's policies with respect to the recovery measure need further clarification.

On the other hand some interests have practically declared that they are not willing to coöperate. Some have neglected to prepare their codes because they are too busy piling up low-cost goods—goods they expect to sell at the higher prices which may result from others' sacrifices for the general welfare. Some appear even to be hoping that the upturn in business may be such as to distract public attention from the need of making a better social attitude effective through legislation.

The Recovery Act may be imperfectly conceived as regards details. But if the need to start business on a charted road is too pressing to allow study of separate codes for each industry, would it not be well to follow Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's plan to group similar industries under standard codes? Modifications could be worked out later, as indeed they probably would have to be were the best-thought-out program at present available.

The need is to keep the footing already obtained on the steep ascent from industrial anarchy. To this end, enforcement of the industrial control provision by the Government, should industry fail to play a patriotic part, would seem well justified. And it would, no doubt, have the support of the many business men who would welcome an opportunity to do the thing nearest right for all, but who, under present conditions, are unable to do so because of semibarbarous competition methods.

The American public cannot afford to let this effort to bring order to the country's industrial jungle fail. The upturn in business, welcome as it is, should not be allowed to obscure the continuing need of better bases for prosperity. If recovery precedes reform, recovery may have come too soon. If it precludes reform, it certainly will have.

Italy's Beau Geste

SOUND vision, careful planning and judicious execution are exemplified in the flight from Italy to Chicago made by the twenty-four Italian flying boats with their crew of ninety-six men. The clocklike regularity with which point after point was reached made the event go like a well-planned parade.

When these twenty-four winged craft of modern transportation appeared out of the sky over the ancient fortress of Montreal to circle down and land upon the waters of the St. Lawrence, the greeting accorded them in the first big city they reached after crossing the Atlantic was as significant as the event was unusual. And when they landed at Chicago it was almost as if Italy had come to America.

The "beau geste" has always been dear to the Italian heart, but no Italian Government ever made a more striking gesture than did Benito Mussolini in sending this great aerial armada to America. While it may be an expedition of military aircraft, the hopeful sign is the friendship and good-fellowship which the exploit inspires in the American people, with hardly a thought of its having any military significance.

It is over four centuries since another famous Italian crossed the Atlantic by the slow, tedious method of a sailing vessel and found an America whose existence he had not suspected. It is hoped that General Balbo and his crew will also make a discovery, and that is that this same America is truly a peace-loving nation whose only hope is that the fruits of progress which it has enjoyed may be extended to the whole world.

The spirit of progress so ably expressed by the Italian people of today with their Mussolinis and Balbos brings Italy and the United States as close in thought as this epochal flight has in time.

Will Shipping Coöperate?

WORLD shipping is again approaching the storm center of an issue which has beset its course for years—government subsidization of private builders and operators. As a result of France's proposal to the World Economic Conference for an international shipping policy, signs of an impending squall overshadow the troubled waters of the nations' overseas trade.

What France proposes is joint operation under international contract, but subject to the maintenance of the national identities of coöperating lines, with a conference of ship owners to adopt multilateral agreements for the distribution of trade on the principal shipping routes, as well as for the limitation of size and speed in the building of merchant ships.

The generally strong reaction against France's recommendations emphasizes the maritime nations' sensitiveness on the question of government subsidies. Nothing could have sent the shipping delegates scurrying into the shelter of their respective nationalisms more hastily than the French proposal.

Germany's immediate answer was an outspoken defense of its form of government aid. Other delegates at London likewise stood by their own subsidies, even while casting a critical glance at subvention policies pursued by neighbors.

Particularly strong criticism has been directed at the United States, which awards mail contracts at generous rates and makes long-term loans for private shipbuilding operations at low interest rates. American shipping interests defend this policy on the ground that this aid is essential to offset the much lower building and operating costs enjoyed by overseas competitors.

The American policy has resulted in the gradual development of a practical type of merchant vessel which is helping to keep one-third of the nation's overseas business moving in American bottoms. In several countries, however, government aid has resulted in a race for size and speed in ships far beyond possibility of profitable operation.

The opposition which American subvention policies have aroused among overseas competitors is but one indication of the complexities which the French plan presents. Shipping interests of all the maritime countries are floundering in the same stormy sea. A confusion of rates and charges, ruinous trade rivalries, and a costly race for supremacy in super liners have brought nations to a point where competition must yield to coöperation.

The London Conference should provide a working basis for the ultimate establishment of a stabilizing code in international trade practices. Perhaps the Atlantic Shipping Conference could be expanded into a permanent, world-wide agency for the practical consideration of such matters as the apportionment of overseas trade among nations and a general standardization of rates.

Present conditions emphasize the need for settling trade differences at the conference table instead of through reckless rivalries. The willingness to cope with the shipping question on this basis, as evidenced by the London Conference, is one of the most significant signs of the times. This in itself offers satisfying proof that world trade winds are gradually hauling into a more favorable quarter.

A Gateway to Toyland

DO YOU remember Toyland? That enchanted country to which children withdraw in escape from the absurdly dull doings of grown-ups to seek understanding listeners in dimpled dolls and Teddy bears? What delicious Peter Pan confidences were exchanged with those loyal companions, seemingly so silent to elder folk, so communicative to infancy that is wise enough to love them.

Can you imagine a childhood looking wistfully at Toyland but denied admission? Little girls without a Raggedy Ann to nurse—and sometimes scold? Small boys without a tiny train which runs just like a real choo-choo? Yet there are children to whom such very simple toys come no nearer than the shop windows against which they flatten inquisitive noses.

Not content with saying, " 'Tis true 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true," Mrs. Ida Cash, a New York probation officer, decided to do something about it. Her heart ached at seeing play-hungry youngsters haled to the Children's Court because the temptation to steal toys had been just too hard to resist. So, with a number of other kind-hearted women and men, she established a center where playthings can be borrowed free, like a circulating library, by the children of Manhattan's lower west side.

The "Toyery" is bringing fun and joy to boys and girls and babies. All they have to do is to bring along a parent to the New York University's Community Center, 244 Spring Street, to register, after which they can borrow toys by the same system used by public lending libraries.

There is an age when toys are a necessary and normal part of childhood activity. Nowhere is their brightening presence more imperative than in the homes of the very poor. Incidentally, one imagines that many parents of more favored children will welcome both the occasion to let the latter give of their abundance and the opportunity to clear out nurseries cluttered up with a superfluity of discarded playthings.

The happy plan originated by the New York probation officer is one well worth imitation. The Toyery is the charmed gateway to the children's realm of Toyland.

Editorial Notes

When a dog bites a man that's not news, said a famous editor. But that depends on what dog bites what man. When President Roosevelt's dog exhibited a proclivity for gnawing on the great and near-great who visit the White House, the world got the story. Even so, one must agree with Editor Dana that if the men had bitten the dog it would have been a still bigger howl.

"The French diplomatists are sure they know the way to world prosperity and are convinced that all of us would be back on our feet again if we drank their wine," observes an American newspaper commentator, evidently with his tongue in his cheek. Strange how obviously unsound such a suggestion can seem when a "furriner" makes it.

Managers of radio transmitting stations in Brazil complain that the police have censored even children's bedtime stories. Parents in the United States, listening to some of the "thrillers" that come in on their radios along about Johnny's bedtime, may be pardoned if they sympathize with the Brazilian censorship.

Being off the gold standard is no excuse for lowering the Golden Rule standard.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Some New Phases of the Philippine Problem

FEW men not in official life have so encyclopedic a knowledge of the economics and politics of the Philippines as has Prof. Ralston Hayden, of the University of Michigan. That institution of learning, by the way, has long held a sort of primacy among the sources of information about those islands. When by treaty they became the property of the United States and people began to discriminate between the Philippine Islands and the Philippians to whom Paul wrote several long letters, President McKinley turned to Prof. Dean C. Worcester of the University of Michigan to become a commissioner to Manila. Professor Worcester's book was long the chief American authority on the Filipinos and their habitat.

The islands have lost much of their romance since American politicians became ready to trade insular freedom for the power to tax insular products. At first it appeared that the Filipinos were anxious to consummate the bargain, despite the commercial menace to their country implied in it. I was myself in Manila just prior to the adoption by the American Senate of the Philippine independence bill, and conceived the opinion at the time that the people would accept almost any treaty—however jug-handled—that would assure their country's independence. That was two years ago and much water has gone over the dam since. Not ratification but rejection is likely to be the fate of the treaty in the Philippine Legislature.

In an article in the current Foreign Affairs, Professor Hayden discusses the Philippine question as affected by the interest of China and Japan in the island. It is important to note that the financial interest of the former people in the islands amounts to about $100,000,000, or about half the American investment in China. The Chinese control three-fourths of the credit facilities of the Philippines, and practically all the production, milling and distribution of the great rice crop. The retail lumber trade is theirs wholly, and about 40 per cent of the cutting and milling of timber. From 70 to 80 per cent of the retail trade is in their hands.

All this economic penetration of the islands has been the result of individual action, without any assistance from the home government. Indeed, observant travelers in the Orient, as well as in Panama and other Caribbean states, cannot fail to be impressed by the extent to which the Chinese, with no support from any home government, are gathering into their hands the finances and the retail trade of the countries to which they came as immigrants.

The Japanese, on the contrary, are usually backed up by their home government, yet withal do not make such material progress as the Chinese. In the Philippines, for example, there are only about 19,000 of the former as against some 125,000 of the latter. Moreover, the Japanese do not intermarry with the natives, while there are estimated to be some 750,000 Filipinos in part of Chinese parentage, and these number among them many of the most prosperous people of the islands.

The Japanese are artisans, farmers and fishermen rather than traders. In one province, that of Davao, the Japanese have concentrated their settlement, and have made of what was a wilderness, the most important hemp-producing center in the world. Even Americans who were established there were gradually crowded out by Japanese methods of competition. The Davao settlement, unlike the vastly greater number of Chinese in the islands, is encouraged and even directed by the Japanese Government, which maintains a weekly steamer service from the home country.

What would be the result of the literal establishment of Filipino independence? The authority of the United States has thus far prevented any mass immigration of Chinese to the islands. A Filipino Government could probably not attain this end and the islands would be swamped under much such a trek of Chinese as has filled Manchuria in the last 12 years. But the Japanese Government, which is likely for many years to be more powerful than that of China, would scarcely view with indifference this colonizing of a country in which it already has rich material interests.

No one believes that the Filipinos could resist the economic pressure of the Chinese, or any military aggression by the Japanese. As Professor Hayden justly says, "The Philippine problem may have been transferred by Congress to a broader and more perilous field. It has not been solved!"

Is Naples Incorrigible?

By SIDNEY A. CLARK

THE answer seems to be no, but mind you I make no prophecies. Fascism has taken hold of this raggedy delightful old city of Parthenope, one of the most populous in Italy, and has wrought veritable miracles. But will the habit of twenty-five centuries really accept these changes and mold itself to conform with them?

In some ways I find Naples in 1933 exactly the same as in 1923 and in 1913. In other ways I find it very startlingly changed. Since the first part of this remark is obviously not a compliment, I shall explain as promptly as possible what I mean and then gallop on to happier themes.

The tatterdemalion band of young and old Neapolitans that swarms about the central station, the steamer docks and the Galleria, is almost as depressing, as importunate and as venal as ever it was. You have positively to wade through the morass to reach your cab or your hotel.

"Carry your bag, mister?"

"Hey, you want some special post cards? Pompeii pictures?"

"Beads, mister? Nice coral, ver' cheap?"

"Want to see the House of Mirrors, mister?"

It is awful, and you cannot laugh it off, or they think you are good natured and hence a probable subject for extortion.

The night racket in the crowded Galleria and the Piazza Municipio is a marvel to behold and one which no other Italian city presents. You are mobbed at every turn by low-looking fellows suggesting every form of entertainment in their dubious repertoire. Some of them proclaim themselves Americans "out of work," and if bold methods fail they insert a tremulous whine in their tones.

To offset this—and I must say I am glad to turn to the credit side of the ledger, for I really like this city—I have witnessed here in the last ten years the most extraordinary change of heart that I have seen in any community in Italy, old or young or middle aged.

Naples, it seems to me, has "gone honest" so far as its hotels, restaurants and shops are concerned. The change has left me gasping. One used to expect to be cheated at least three times out of four. Every traveler remembers this. Some claimed to like it, as they said it sharpened their wits. The sequel to every meal was a wrangle over the bill and then a demand for the correct change and no false coins. The postlude to every hotel visit was a mathematics lesson, in which the tourist sought to demonstrate to the proprietor certain immutable rules of addition.

On a visit in 1925 I kept careful tally of all my small transactions in Naples, noting the percentage of attempts that were made to cheat me, and curiously enough it came to exactly 75 per cent and that included post-office transactions. In 1933, on a similar visit, I *was not cheated once*, nor was any attempt made to do so. Now that, I think, is a miracle, and the worker of the miracle can hardly be Santa Chiara or Sant' Elmo. It must be Benito Mussolini. Il Duce's views on honesty in trade are well known throughout Italy. The smallest restaurateur would turn as pale as one of his own cauliflowers at the mere threat of any report of pilferings being sent to Rome. The most inconspicuous *albergatore* would shake with fear if high authorities should be told that his arithmetic was habitually faulty.

The Dictator is also letting light and fresh air into Naples as fast as is humanly possible. A delightful waterside park has recently replaced a dreary arsenal just below the Palazzo Reale. A clean, white-tiled tunnel, as spick and span as a millionaire's bathroom, has pierced the hill to run from this park toward the Piazza dei Martiri (which Americans know because it is the habitat of the American Express Company). Tremendous things are doing at this moment in the foul nest of habitations near the central post office. And all this is only a start. Perhaps even the station rabble and the night-life rabble will soon feel the Dictator's strong arm and will scamper for cover.

Yes, it begins to look as though Naples must make up its mind to be regenerated. Let us take another look at Parthenope Town two or three years hence.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

That Gold Clause

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Maybe I can answer Mr. P. R. Whitman's question. With your permission I will try.

In his "Outine of History," H. G. Wells says, "Money is a system of conventions rather than a measure of values." Now, in a way, this gold clause would seem to be one of these conventions. For, conventionally, it is assumed that a person having property sufficient to produce an adequate income will spend that income to live in the conventional way. Thus gold becomes more or less a figure of speech with bankers. It expresses wealth in its most abstract form to these gentlemen. Concrete wealth is almost always in other forms—investments of some kind. Private transactions seldom use gold actually. It is unconventional.

But Mr. Whitman comes full tilt against this convention by asking how debts of $100,000,000,000 can be paid by gold with but $12,000,000,000. But why is the world's gold worth only twelve billions? Is it not because the governments have set the value of gold at that point?

In fact, the U. S. A. Government is even now on the point of reducing the amount of gold to the dollar.

Thus it should be evident to Mr. Whitman that even if he were in a position to demand a payment of $100,000,000,000 in gold he would soon find that the precious metal was rising in price, and this so considerably that he would have to take even less than that despised $12,000,000,000 lump in full payment of his claim. And this would also seem to answer the last of Mr. Whitman's questions—What is a unit of gold worth?

Mr. Whitman seems to be one of many who are finding difficulty in seeing finance from the two viewpoints—individual and coöperative or national.

Lincoln said once that a man's legs should be long enough to reach the ground. In other words a man can only use the limbs he has for standing or walking.

Money, we must realize, is a result and not a cause of prosperity. It can only be used as a vehicle: and while gold is used as a standard of value the lump of it we have must be made to serve and, like the legs of Lincoln's man, must be manipulated to support the body of our credit. For after all is it so important if so many grams of gold represent one or ten dollars! The real matter of importance is that the dollar should represent equitably a proportionate value in all those commodities and services so indispensable to our daily existence.

When this is achieved (as we hope it may be by the "new deal") the business and financial world may discover that a structure has been erected that will stand self-supported and that the gold sub-structure is no longer necessary and can be dispensed with as safely as the wooden support is after a stone arch is completed.

Mr. Whitman must realize that no government is or ever was a dealer in gold. The metal is held as security and to maintain international credit. If every house in a city were to demand the full three months' water supply in one and the same day the water system could not comply.

ALFRED WALKER.

White Plains, N. Y.

The Family of Nations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When President Roosevelt in his inaugural address expressed the desire that America should strive to be a good neighbor, he expressed what was truly an international viewpoint, because in the final analysis nations are indeed neighbors living together in that great neighborhood we call the world.

Internationalism does not mean the giving up of nationalism but only a broadening out of the national viewpoint, a growing realization of the brotherhood of all mankind.

A nation may be likened to a family, and its nationals as members of the household. The members of this national household may be extremely loyal to their own home and yet be good neighbors to all. In other words we need not cease loving our own land in order to grow into the understanding that the people in other lands have the same right to love their own national home as do we.

Just as an individual who proves himself a friend to others finds friends, so will that nation be blessed that proves itself a real friend to all its neighbor nations.

Boston, Mass.

RALPH M. BACON.